NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question Reopened in Congress.

Lengthy and Animated Debate in the Senate

SENATOR DOUGLAS CATECHISED

Refusal of the House to Consider the Tariff Question.

AN EXTRA SESSION CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

The Testimony Before the Nichols Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Congress seems determined to consume the remaining few days of the session in squabbles over amendments to the Appropriation bill.

The debate in the Senate to-day on Kansas has been very fierce and interesting, chiefly between DOUGLAS and his friends and the Lecomptonites. BROWN, GREEN, HUNTER, DAVIS and others were very bitter upon DOUGLAS, who was somewhat damaged by the discussion. DOUGLAS' friends, on the contrary, claim that he has demolished his opponents.

The Nichols Investigating Committee closed the testimony to-day, and expect to report to-morrow. It is understood that they will report the evidence, without recommendations, either of exculpation or condemnation, leaving the House to decide upon the testimony, in which there is hard swearing somewhere.

The *Herald's* statement that an affidavit was produced from FITZHUGH, the chief prosecuting witness, contradicting his own testimony before the Committee, is utterly unfounded. No such affidavit was offered, nor has the witness signed any affidavit in the transaction. No attempt has been made to impeach the character of the witnesses for the prosecution. The reliance of the defence is upon the un-official letters of two of the witnesses, and the contradictory statements of the two subordinate clerks through whose agency the principal witnesses was induced to sign the exculpatory letters.

I understand that the Clerk of the House swears he advised the Speaker of the impropriety of appointing STARING as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts. MASON of Kentucky says he refused to serve on the Committee because he could place no confidence in the integrity of one of its members.

The Committee were to-day offered the evidence of another transaction, involving the Committee on Accounts and the subordinate clerks of the House, quite similar to that which they have been investigating. This tends to show a regular system of operations. The Committee declined to examine it because the resolution under which they are acting was drawn so as to confine the inquiry to the specific case charged by the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Cabinet held a special meeting, to-day, on Mexican affairs. If Señor MATA were not so unaccountably absent from Washington at this critical juncture, there is little doubt that he would have been recognized to-day. By the time he arrives, the President's mercury, as likely as not, may be again below zero.

The State of feeling among members of Congress relative to the Tariff, is much exasperated. The troubles are generally attributed to the imbecility of the Administration.

The impression, to-night, is that the Post-office Appropriation bill will be rejected to-morrow, and that a decided majority of the House is determined to defeat all public business with a view to compelling an extra session. There is certainly imminent danger of this result.

The attack of Mr. BLAIR, in the House yesterday, on the Postmaster-General's motives in adopting the Southern Overland Mail route, is condemned by every one here. The law gives the contractor the right to select the *termini*, but not to locate the route. In selecting the route, Gov. BROWN violated no law. The amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, abrogating the contract, will not probably be agreed to in the House. Much feeling was exhibited in the debate on this amendment.

For some days past a number of Democratic Senators have been constantly in the House trying to harmonize party action, and secure legislation on the Tariff and Treasury Note bills. The motion to suspend the rules will be in order at any time now until the close of the session, and much time will be spent in efforts to suspend the rules to take up private bills.

It is not believed that the Cuban bill will be brought to a vote. A large number of important bills will not even be called up.

Mr. PHELPS got no opportunity to introduce his Tariff bill to-day. It will probably be adopted as the last resort to avoid an extra session.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The bill heretofore reported by Senator GREEN, and which he intends to call up as soon as opportunity will admit, combines the outlines of territorial governments both for Dacota and Arizona, making them "Twin Sisters." When admitted as States, it shall be "with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe." The Fugitive Slave Law is to be extended to Dacotah, and the laws passed by a recent Legislative Assembly there, to be in force until repealed by the Legislature authorized by this bill. The Constitution and all United States laws, not locally inapplicable, to have the same force and effect within the Territory of Arizona as elsewhere within the United States. In each Territory the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised only by white male citizens of the United States, actual residents. The suffrage in Arizona also extends to those recognized as citizens by the treaties with Mexico.

The number of acres acquired by the recent treaty with the Yankton tribe of Dacotah Indians, is twelve instead of ten millions, for which the United States agree to pay five cents an acre.

A public document shows, that, as far as the United States has undertaken the survey of the coast, the progress has been entirely satisfactory, more than half of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States having been completed in less than twenty-five years, giving fair promise of completion of the field work in ten or twelve years more. In point of expense, the operations have been less than similar ones in Europe, besides being more expeditiously completed. The survey has been extended in every seaboard State and Territory of this country.

Our Washington Correspondence.

MR. MASON'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TOODLES BILL—METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS—MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

The "Toodles" bill is weakening at an alarming rate, and the blow which Senator MASON struck it to-day will prove a terribly severe one. The proposition of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations certainly is statesmanlike, and must command the admiration of conservative men throughout the country. It is in the nature of a substitute for the thirty million scheme, and proposes a simple but formal notice to Spain that Uncle Sam stands ready to buy Cuba and pay a good price for it whenever it is in the market, and that we don't intend to let it pass from Spain to the jurisdiction of any other flag than that of the United States. This is wise, dignified, and patriotic; and if Mr. MASON succeeds in carrying it, he will indeed deserve the crown of a public benefactor. Gentlemen are gradually getting their eyes open to the facts presented in your correspondence a few days ago, disclosing the grand Presidential and financial speculation involved in this new Cuban raid; and they have no idea of permitting their fingers to be used for the purpose of pulling chestnuts out of the ashes for political tricksters and schemers. The "Toodles" bill is daily falling more and more under suspicion, and its fate is now sealed. It can not, and will not, become a law. Upon that you may rely; and the sooner honorable Senators confess the fact to themselves, and determine to waste no more time in "bucking" at a dead lion, the better will it be for the important public business, so much of which is suffering for attention.

As I telegraphed you to-night, the old dodge of browbeating witnesses was commenced in the TIMES Committee of Investigation to-day by Mr. WINSLOW, who before the witness in chief has been asked a single question, and, therefore, in advance of a knowledge of the case, except upon the "newspaper charges" which honorable gentlemen are so fond of affecting to despise—notified the first witness called that he intended to attack and impeach his testimony. He will find that a difficult task—for the witness was born and brought up in Washington, and has a character for veracity quite equal to that of his assailant. I have myself known him for fourteen years, and have always heard him spoken of as a straightforward and reliable man. He frankly stated to-day that he advised the party who held the claim, out of which the alleged corruption sprang, to sign the letter heretofore referred to, exonerating all parties from suspicion of improper conduct—stating the circumstances, and showing that he came to this conclusion only with great reluctance, because he saw that it was the only way of getting the money which had been ordered paid in May, but was still unjustly withheld in November!

Mr. WINSLOW was horror stricken at this confession and it is fair to presume that with his predetermination to impeach the witnesses, he will take the ground that this statement should and must invalidate his testimony. A little reflection will satisfy him and the country that it is rather late to take this ground, as Congress two years ago established the propriety of receiving testimony from parties to "acts of bribery and corruption," *by passing a special act inviting them to come up freely, and relieving them from all penalty for their former complicity!* Marvalous consistency would it be now, when the party is brought forward as a witness, to tell us that he is not to be believed, *because* he was a party to the bribery, especially if he became a party from a sort of compulsion, as the choice of evils!

Of course I have ascertained the facts in regard to Mr. WINSLOW'S course from the witness himself, who is under no obligation to keep the Committee's secrets. It is not my purpose, however, to prematurely publish the testimony elicited. I have no desire to become either prosecutor or reporter in the case; but I *do* intend, so far as may be in my power, to keep strict eye upon the proceedings of the Committee and call public attention to any acts of any of its members which seem obnoxious to just censure. No doubt each and all of them are ready to assume their share of responsibility: at all events they shall be held to it strictly, and without fear or favor. Your correspondent confesses to some experience of the injustice which a dishonest or careless committeeman may inflict upon a witness in secret inquisition, and is free to acknowledge strong sympathy in all such cases.

The Hon. J. H. REYNOLDS, M. C. elect from Albany, is in town. One of the Buchanan "strikers" overhauled him yesterday, and, opening his batteries of skillful palaver, told him that he had been misrepresented at the White House—that the President had been told that he (Mr. R.) was against him and against the Democratic Party. REYNOLDS heard it all, until his manipulator closed his peroration with an invitation to "go and see Old Buck and make it all right." This brought the explosion, and a polite assurance that Mr. BUCHANAN had not been in the least misinformed—that he *was* against the President and all his tribe, and that his venerable Excellency might go anywhere likely to rejuvenate him.

The Senate proposition authorizing the receipt of refined gold by the United States Mint and its branches for coinage, is one of much importance. Its purpose is to encourage the establishment of private refineries. In England and France all the gold is refined outside of the mint, which ultimately no doubt will be the case in the United States. The Mint charge for coining refined gold is to be one-eighth of one per cent. less than for coining and refining both. Another suggestion which has been made in connection with the currency, is one for the coinage of large numbers of silver dollars at San Francisco, with a view to concentrating there the silver bullion of the West Coast of Mexico, and of furnishing a supply of needed coin for the China trade. Mexican dollars bear a premium of some ten or twelve per cent. at San Francisco, because the Chinese merchants will take nothing else. They refuse American quarters and half dollars, because they are debased below the standard of the Mexican dollar. This is not true, however, of the American dollar, and the latter, therefore, would readily take the place of the Mexican in the Chinese market.

The bill which the Senate Committee on Commerce have reported to carry out the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the reorganization of the Collection districts, cuts down the salaries of quite a number of Collectors and other officers of the Customs. The salaries of the Collectors at New-York and San Francisco are reduced to $5,000 each, and those of various other officers in the same proportion. There certainly would seem to be no justice in putting New-York and San Francisco upon the same level,—as the expenses of living at the latter place are at least twenty or thirty per cent. greater than at New-York.

It was erroneously announced a few days ago that Senator GWIN designed moving a proposition for the establishment of military posts across the continent, and providing that the soldiers garrisoning them shall carry overland mails. What the Senator designs is, that the mounted troops upon the frontier shall be kept moving constantly upon the overland mail routes, with a view of protecting these highly important lines from Indian outrage. There can be no doubt that the occasional sight of even a few well mounted soldiers moving along these routes, would effectually alarm the savages and secure their good behavior.

The trans-continental telegraphic enterprise is laid on the shelf again for the present session. The Senate Post-Office Committee have reported a bill authorizing a contract awarding a subsidy of $50,000 per annum for a term of years, to aid in the construction of the work: but as the parties having charge of the enterprise do not consider this aid sufficient to justify them in attempting to carry it out, they have determined to let the matter rest until next Congress, when they hope to present it under more favorable auspices, in the presence of a recuperating treasury.

JOHN NUGENT, of California, is endeavoring to obtain the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, for Mr. FOLEY, of the San Francisco *Herald*. He will not succeed, as it is pretty well understood that the place will be given to A. ST. CLAIR DENVER, the brother of the Kansas EX-Governor, and a present Senator in the California Legislature. S.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GUATEMALA—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859.

I have learned this evening, from an intelligent gentleman recently returned from England, a fact of large importance, and which he states can be relied upon implicitly. It is that Great Britain, as long ago as in October last, made a secret treaty with Gautemala, by which the former obtained absolute sovereignty over a portion of the territory long since claimed by her under cover of her limited privileges of cutting dye-woods at Belize. It will be remembered that the Bay Islands were claimed by England as "dependencies of Belize," and that it was in part to loosen her unjust and illegal hold thereupon that our Government has been for years past urging a compliance by Great Britain with the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It appears that England has now obtained absolute sovereignty and solid foot-hold in that region, despite Mr. BUCHANAN'S arch diplomacy and the "Monroe Doctrine."

It was the policy of England to keep the fact secret until after her pending negotiations in Central America were completed; and it was for this reason that Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY & Co. were sent here to pull a nightcap over our venerable President's eyes and nose, that he might neither see nor smell the rat until the purposes of Great Britain were fully accomplished. That he has been most exquisitely wheedled and elaborately fooled by the shrewd diplomatic household, even Mr. BUCHANAN is beginning to suspect. The public of the United States had their eyes fully opened to the fact some time since, and both the President and people are likely to be more and more enlightened upon these points by the developments of the next few months. If it were not a "reflection upon the lady," it would be fair to suggest that the President has been betrayed by a few smiles, and decoyed into bartering away the important interests of his country for a miserably small *mess* of pottage.

No wonder the British Government now announces its desire to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, for that instrument forbids them from assuming or exercising dominion over any part of Central America; and while it stands, England cannot avow this secret treaty with Guatemala, and assert her rights under it. Independent of this consideration, she can well afford to give up the Clayton-Bulwer convention, her Mosquito Protectorate, and all the advantages which she has been claiming in contravention of that instrument—because, by the most skillful diplomacy, she has kept Mr. BUCHANAN gazing listlessly at Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY until the latter has concluded for his Government a treaty with Nicaragua, similar in terms to one which we are *endeavoring* to obtain, which distinctly gives to England the power to intervene in that Republic whenever she chooses to do so, "to protect the Transit!" What a solemn farce our Central American negotiations must present in the eyes of the astute diplomatists of Europe! What has become of the President's magniloquent splurges in behalf of that Monroe doctrine of which we hear so much? And what is the doctrine worth, when England is permitted to establish her absolute sovereignty in Guatemala, and to land military forces to "occupy" Nicaragua? It is high time that the pretentious phrasing of our public men in relation to the purpose of the United States never to permit European powers to obtain a right to interfere in the affairs of this hemisphere, should be hushed into silence. England halts not an instant because of it:—but practically impresses us with the great superiority of deeds over words.

It is fair to presume that before the remaining months of the existing Executive imbecility shall have passed, American interests in Mexico, also, will have been as completely frittered away. Procrastination, that "thief of time," seems to have stolen our President's brains and backbone both, and rendered him utterly insensible to the importance of essaying present efforts to establish profitable relations with our sister republic. At no time during the history of our nation has the moment been auspicious as now for the establishment of a Government in Mexico worthy of the name, and for the cultivation of relations both pleasant and profitable with its people. Still Mr. BUCHANAN hesitates. The more information he gets from Mexico, the less he knows about it. "The Administration" is understood to be in favor of recognizing the Liberal Government at once, but for form's sake, awaits the President's assent! The time was when the President himself was "the Administration;" but times change, you know, and they *have* changed sadly, for the worse, in this neighborhood since the days of JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

We get no Veto Message yet in the case of the Agricultural College bill. There is no doubt that it was prepared some days ago,—but Mr. BUCHANAN is waiting a little while longer to make up his mind whether it is to be or not to be a veto. By the way, that should be our venerable Chief Magistrate's motto: "To be or *not* to be,—that's the question." What more appropriate or more illustrative of the distinguishing characteristic of His Excellency!

There seems to be a certainty now that we are to have a Tariff discussion in the House upon a pending proposition; and if it is once initiated upon the floor of that body, the extremists will soon begin to yield their ultraisms, and a compromise of some sort will be effected. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, gave notice that he would ask the indulgence of the Senate on Monday, to make a personal explanation.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, introduced a resolution that the Senate again meet at 11 o'clock daily. Laid over.

Mr. KING, of New-York, gave notice that he will to-morrow, or some subsequent day, introduce a bill to establish a branch mint at the Assay Office, New-York.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, gave notice that on Friday noon he will call up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, for a final vote.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill came up as the special order.

The question occurred on Mr. HALE'S amendment to repeal the restricting clause of the Kansas admission act.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said he would vote against requiring a census of Kansas to be taken.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, said Congress had decided that Kansas should come in with the Lecompton Constitution without reference to population, but on the other hand should not come in outside of the Lecompton Constitution unless she had ninety-two thousand four hundred population. There was, therefore a discrimination by the Congress of the United States, as against Freedom, in favor of Slavery. Oregon, because she was a Democratic State, was admitted without reference to population, and Kansas, because of her different politics, was excluded. He was glad of this occasion to renew his vote. He was glad, also, to hear that so many gentlemen on the other side will give Kansas a fair hearing. It indicates that the time is coming when any State applying for admission will be heard on its merits, apart from all other considerations. He thought it goes to show that if Texas should be divided, or free States, as he thought they would, be formed in Mexico, they will come in as Free States.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, made a strong Southern speech. He held to the doctrine of States' rights, denied the Squatter sovereignty of Territories, and threatened secession with banners flying if the South was deprived of her rights. His address was directed to Northern Democrats. He placed his views frankly on record and desired neither to cheat, nor be cheated.

Mr. DOUGLAS felt it incumbent on him as a Northern Democrat to make a reply. He admired the frankness, candor and directness with which Mr. BROWN had approached the question. He (DOUGLAS) too would put his opinions on record in such a manner as will acquit him also of a desire to cheat or be cheated. He agreed at the outset with Mr. BROWN and with the decision of the Supreme Court, that slaves are property, and that their owners have a right to carry them into Territories as any other property. Having the right of transit into the Territory, the question arises how far does the power of the Territorial Legislature extend to slave property, and the reply is to the same extent and no further than to any other description of property. Mr. BROWN has said that slave property needs more protection than any other description of property. If so, it is the misfortune of the owners of that kind of property. Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks, from the frequent interruptions, assumed so much the form of question and reply, and running comments on the various issues started, that we can only notice the salient points of the main discussion, which extended throughout many hours, he sustaining the principal part. His general scope was that he would leave all descriptions of property, slaves included, to the operation of the local law, and would not have Congress interfere in any way therewith. If the people of the Territory want Slavery there, they will foster and encourage it, and if they do not find it for their advantage, they will do otherwise. So it becomes a question of soil, climate, production, etc. He illustrated by saying that if any discrimination is to be made between descriptions of property, the owner of stock or liquors or any other, might claim it likewise. After some other illustrations, he went into a discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, he said, was passed by a distinct understanding between Northern and Southern Democrats, however differing on some points, to give to the Territorial Legislature the full power with appeal to the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of any law, but not to Congress to repeal it. If the Court decides such law to be constitutional it must stand—if not, it must fall to the ground without action of Congress. That doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories has been a fundamental principle of the Democratic platform, and every Democrat is pledged to it by the Cincinnati platform. Here Mr. DOUGLAS, in reply to a question by Mr. CLAY, (who also made the remark that, according to Mr. DOUGLAS' interpretation, Squatter Sovereignty is superior to the Constitution,) said that the limit of territorial legislation is the organic act and the Constitution. In reply to Mr. CLAY'S question, "Can a slaveholder take his slave property into the territories?" he would reply, Yes, and hold it as other property. To the question, "Will Congress pass a law to protect other kinds of property in the territories? he would answer No, for the doctrine that Congress is to legislate on property and persons without representation, is the doctrine of the Parliament of GEORGE III, that brought on the Revolutionary War. We said, then, it was a violation of the rights of power to assume to legislate for Englishmen without their consent through legislation. Now, was he (DOUGLAS) to be called on to force this same odious doctrine on the people of the territories without their consent? He answered No; let them govern themselves; if they make goods laws let them enjoy the blessings; if bad, let them suffer until they are repealed. Referring to the great battle fought and gained in 1854 and 1856, he said he would like to know how many votes Mr. BUCHANAN would have got in Pennsylvania or Ohio if he had then understood the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as he claims to do now.

Mr. BIGLER asked how many votes Mr. BUCHANAN would have received in 1856 had the Senator from Illinois and those who acted with him told the people that the Kansas act was not intended to extend to the Territories the sacred rights of self-government, but simply to give the people the right to petition for redress of grievances, a right not denied to any citizen white or black?

Mr. DOUGLAS said there are no colored citizens, and he trusted in God there never would be. He did not recognize the black brothers.

Mr. BIGLER knew that as well as the Senator, and should have said inhabitants.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. In 1856 he took the same ground as now, and Mr. BUCHANAN when he accepted the nomination, took the same ground. His letter of acceptance to the Cincinnati Convention shows that he then understood that the people of the territories should decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within their limits. When gentlemen called for Congressional intervention they step off the Democratic platform. He (DOUGLAS) asserted that the Democratic creed was non-intervention by Congress, and the right of the people to govern themselves. He would frankly tell gentlemen of the South that no Democratic candidate can carry one State North but on the principles of the Cincinnati platform as construed by Mr. BUCHANAN when he accepted his nomination, and which he (DOUGLAS) stood here to-day to defend.

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. DOUGLAS elaborately, denying that he (DOUGLAS) rightly interpreted the obligations of the Democratic Party.

Mr. PUGH said Mr. BROWN had asked if Northern Democrats would vote for Congressional intervention to protect the people against local legislation. He would answer, never. It is monstrous. It is against the plighted faith both of the South and the North. Mr. PUGH discussed the question at length, and said he stood on the platform of his party with the interpretation which he explained.

Mr. GREEN was sorry that this subject of contention had been brought forward. It was to try and bring discord into the Democratic party, the only party able to override the Republican party. He hoped and believed there was no difference between the North and South. A government is formed to protect persons and property, and when it ceases to do either it ceases to perform its one great function. Mr. HALE'S amendment had brought up the question "what is property?" He (GREEN) maintained that under the Constitution, and by the decision of the Supreme Court, slaves are property, and he argued the subject in many aspects, concluding by calling the Democratic party to stand united and not permit a combination to make use of a mere figment to disorganize them.

In the course of his remarks, he quoted from Mr. DOUGLAS' Springfield speech, to show that he had therein proposed Congressional intervention in Utah. He could not see the consistency of the Senator's course, then and now.

Mr. DOUGLAS denied that he had proposed Congressional intervention to regulate the internal affairs of Utah. The intervention he proposed was alone on the ground of rebellion—not on account of their domestic affairs, but as aliens and rebels.

Mr. GREEN, in speaking of how territorial legislation could destroy the rights of slave property, said he had before him a copy of the bill passed by the Kansas Legislature to abolish Slavery.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that several speeches had been made very pointedly at him, making him out no better than an Abolitionist, for leaving the territories to carry out their own affairs. It does well to attack one man for his opinion, but when was the most aggravated act ever committed that he did not say it was committed in manumitting your slaves and confiscating your property. The gentleman who spoke thus says "It is not yet time." There is no better time than the present to introduce a bill to repeal that act of the Kansas Legislature. Senators say he (DOUGLAS) may go out. No—he stands on the platform, and it is for those who jump off to go out. [Laughter.]

The Chair called the Senate to order, threatening to clear the galleries unless it was maintained.

Mr. GREEN said he had received information of the bill by telegraph, but could not legislate on such information.

Mr. DOUGLAS would take it for granted that Mr. GREEN meant that he had received authentic information, and would introduce a bill to repeal the act.

Mr. GREEN said that if he could not protect property in no other way he would bring in a bill, and expect to receive the vote of Mr. DOUGLAS, on the principle of his Springfield speech.

Mr. MASON had fondly hoped that the Nebraska-Kansas bill, by which the Senate made a concession, would have settled the Slavery question. He was mistaken—he would not say deceived. The South, he said, had reluctantly acquiesced in the movement with the Democrats of the North to settle the question. He went at some length into a discussion and approval of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT. He did not agree with Senator DOUGLAS' views as to the power of the people of a Territory, and did not believe that the Nebraska-Kansas bill gave them independent power. The Senator from Virginia then gave his ideas as to the people of the Territories, and the people of the States. The right of property is recognized in the former, but the inhabitants of a Territory are unknown to the Constitution. Congress cannot divest itself of its power over the property of the Territories, but it can grant them nothing. South of the Potomac River to the confines of Mexico, there is not one dissentient voice. The South would be recreant to itself if it would give one vote for its rights to be taken from the Constitution and remitted to the pleasure of the people temporarily in the Territories.

Mr. DAVIS took an animated part in the debate against Mr. DOUGLAS, who in the Kansas-Nebraska act had made a great error, and drawn the Senate into a great error.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed, saying it won't do to read him out because they have fallen from the faith. There is no middle ground. It is either intervention or non-intervention.

Mr. GWIN said if the Senator from Illinois had given the same interpretation to the Kansas-Nebraska bill when it was before the Senate, he (GWIN) would not have voted for it, and he believed those around him would not. When the Senator proposed to speak for the Democracy of the Free States, he had no right to speak for California, which thought otherwise.

Mr. BRODERICK contradicted Mr. GWIN'S statement of the views of California. He considered the views of his State were those expressed by Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. GWIN replied that he was sent here to do his duty in representing the Democracy of California, and he knew they indorse the action of the Administration, and do not at all indorse the interpretation given by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS to Mr. GWIN—I do say the records show a very general concurrence in the views I then expressed.

Mr. IVERSON raised the question of order that Mr. DOUGLAS had spoken many times. He and Mr. DAVIS had occupied the floor four or five hours.

The point of order was sustained.

Mr. HUNTER said it was with reluctance that he occupied the time at this late period of the evening, but the turn the debate had taken rendered an explanation necessary in justice to himself. He differed with the Senator from Illinois, both in the history of the Kansas-Nebraska act and what was intended by it. When the proposition was made to pass that, he maintained, as he has always done since he has had a place on that floor, that the South had a right to protection for their slave property in the Territory.

Mr. HUNTER read from his speech of that date, showing the views he then expressed. The case stood thus: Southern men, on the one side, maintained they had a right under the Constitution to protection to their slave property; Northern men thought the contrary, and, as there was no chance of agreement between them, the act was very carefully framed, neither affirming nor disaffirming the power of the Territory to abolish Slavery, but reserving the question of right, and agreeing to refer to the Judiciary any points arising out of it. It was in itself a compromise in which neither conceded their opinions of their rights. They were but placed in abeyance until a cause affecting them might arise. No Southern man with whom he acted ever considered he was conferring on the Territorial Legislature the absolute right to deal with this subject. They agreed to this settlement as a consequence, acting together upon points wherein they agreed, and expressing no opinion where the differences were irreconcilable. By this they secured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise upon which the Democrats were agreed by confining the act to the general purpose to be accomplished. Justice to himself and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, now no more, with whom he had acted and consulted on the matter, required the explanation. Mr. HUNTER then drew the attention of the Senate to the time consumed in the debate, and urged a vote upon the amendment.

Mr. STUART, after some general remarks on the subject under discussion, asked why should the Democratic party be wrecked and torn by the thought of the contingencies which may not happen. If the Democratic Party in a body—if its able and efficient members throughout the country stand faithfully together—their flag will remain in the ascendant, and the party will rise out of all the difficulties which now beset it.

Mr. BIGLER was opposed to Congress extending slavery in the territories and against Congressional intervention with slavery, and would stand by the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms of the Democratic party. He believed the best interests of the country were in the hope of the Democracy.

Mr. CLINGMAN—The Senate is now in debating society, and might well discuss the question of "Was CÆSAR or HANNIBAL the greatest warrior?" They had better go to business.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senators on the other side of the House had consumed seven mortal hours in their own family quarrels. The Senate had better adjourn, and he so moved. Rejected—15 against 27.

Mr. HALE had listened to the tale of the slaughter of the innocents in the States from the members on the other side with pleasure. He reviewed the decision in the Dred Scott case, and said that the only thing in it was could Dred Scott maintain an action in Court. In the rest of the decision the Court went out of its way for a political purpose. He denounced it as contrary to the enlightened judicial opinion of the country. He charged this debate upon the "harmonious Democracy." The Republicans had said scarcely nothing in it. He denied that the Constitution recognized property in Slaves, and argued the question at great length.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that if Rip Van Winkle had slept ten years and was called upon to point out the Democratic Party on this floor, judging from its actions, he would find it difficult. He defended the Republican Party, and said there was not a platform in the Party but what had been incorporated from the true principles of JEFFERSON.

Mr. CLARK followed, on the Republican side, and was followed by Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, on the other.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to the points made by several Senators, and contended that the Constitution did not create Slavery anywhere. He denied that Slaves are property, except where made so by the local law. He showed that the difficulty in which the country now is, arises from the error made in 1854, and that the Democratic party now has no trait of Jackson Democracy. In his opinion, the power over the territories is vested in Congress, to be delegated or not, in its discretion.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he was no Democrat and no Republican, and both parties knew it. So he would ask what good have all the struggles done, with which this country has been afflicted? After twenty years' contention, what has either party gained? His earnest wish was, that gentlemen would come together in a more national spirit. The nation and the Constitution were in danger of being superseded by the party platform. He wanted to see the people regain their rights—to see the Constitution regain its supremacy. He wanted to see no Conventions—no party platforms. He would vote against the amendment, as he did not wish to send the bill to the House with this sting in it to awaken contention there.

Mr. HALE'S amendment was then put and lost by yeas 19; nays 27.

YEAS—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Siidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward, Yulee—27.

Mr. MASON paired off with Mr. STUART.

On motion of Mr. REID the vote striking out the Charlotte and Dahlonega Branch Mints, was reconsidered, but the appropriations were not restored.

The bill was then passed. Mr. CHANDLER calling for the Yeas and Nays, which resulted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 16.

The Senate then adjourned exactly at midnight.

There was a considerable audience present till the close.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, made another unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill reviving the Tariff of 1846.

The House went into Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment repealing the present Tariff, and reviving the act of 1846, with an amendment imposing specific duties on iron, &c.

The Chairman, Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, ruled the amendment out of order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Gentlemen on both the Democratic and Republican sides coincided with the Chair.

Mr. MONTGOMERY appealed from the decision, and proceeded to show that he was acting in accordance with the rules of this House, a Tariff bill having, in 1855, been offered by Mr. LETCHER as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

The decision of the Chair was sustained; Yeas 109, Nays not counted.

A long debate ensued on the subject of BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s contract for carrying the Overland Mail.

It was contended on one side that the selection of the route was left to the contractors, but the Administration had violated law by compelling them to go 900 miles out of the way. Others argued that this attack was intended to break down the Southern branch of the Overland route, and that parties were mutually agreed to the present arrangements for that purpose.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which, without definite action thereon, adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and there being no quorum present, after the presentation of a few petitions, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Petitions were presented for the completion of the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania State line; to regulate freight traffics of Railroads; for a public park in Brooklyn, and against the removal of the Long Island Railroad terminus from Atlantic street.

Mr. OPDYKE presented a petition to extend Albany-street and widen Trinity-place and Morris-street also for a repeal of the Usury laws.

Several petitions were also presented for the reorganization of the Health Department, New-York for a law to prevent the return of fugitives to slavery and to exempt premium notes of Insurance Companies from taxation.

The bill to enlarge the Oneida Lake Canal locks was reported favorably.

The Committee reported against the petitions to abolish the office of School Commissioner. Report agreed to.

Mr. HALL gave notice of a bill providing that no right shall be given by the Legislature to construct any railroad in New-York City, unless the same has the consent of the City Government, and is let or sold by open contract.

Mr. RANNEY gave notice of a bill to prevent the corrupting influences of railroads.

Mr. TUTHILL gave notice of a bill to prohibit the admission of unvaccinated children to the Public Schools, under certain restrictions.

Mr. OPDYKE gave notice of a bill to establish an Insurance Department in the State Government.

Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to charter the Greenwich Guard in the First Ward.

The bill to annul Building Associations in New-York and Kings County was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

The bill to authorize children born in foreign countries, whose fathers were citizens of the State of New-York, to hold real estate, was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

Proceedings of the Lobby Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Lobby Investigating Committee met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Sergeant-at-Arms was not present, neither were any witnesses in attendance. On motion of Mr. DOHERTY power was given to the Chairman to issue warrants to compel the attendance of witnesses. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The State Temperance Society have adopted resolutions condemnatory of the present Excise law. They have also issued an address, the main feature of which is the declaration that inasmuch as the State Administration has claimed and now exercises supreme authority over the police regulations of the City of New-York, and has established an army there, it is bound to enforce the laws and put a stop to their gross violation. The address holds the State Administration directly responsible for the present lawless condition of the City of New York, inasmuch as it is of the political party that enacted both the Excise and Metropolitan Police law. The semi-annual address was delivered by Mr. C. C. LEIGH, Vice-President of he Society. A memorial to the Legislature was adopted praying for the repeal of the present Excise law and asking protection from the evils of intemperance.

Later from Hayti.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Aux Cayes dates of the 6th inst. are received. They state that everything was quiet. Preparations were being made there to receive President GEFFRARD. Doubloons had fallen from $3 20 to $2 70. Business was expected to revive, as the import and export duties were to be modified. Coffee was scarce. The Ex-Duke of Aux Cayes endeavored, unsuccessfully, to raise a feeling against GEFFRARD, on the 16th ultimo.

Opening of the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The opening of the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange in Codman Building, Hanover-street, took place to-day, and attracted a large crowd to the spacious rooms. A collation was served, and speeches made by Governor BANKS, the Hon. AMASA WALKER, and various gentlemen interested in the shoe business.

Mr. WALKER said the aggregate annual shoe trade in the State reached $50,000 000. The Exchange is admirably arranged, containing a reading room eighty feet square, with numerous other apartments, where it is proposed to exhibit samples of every description of boots and shoes made in New-England, also improved machines for their manufacture, etc.

Mr. RUSSELL offers $5,000 reward for the discovery of the incendiary, who fired his mechanical bakery.

Burning of Ship Mary and Adelaide.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The ship *Mary and Adelaide*, of Thomaston, Me., loading for Cork, took fire to-night, and was scuttled. She had 2,000 bales of cotton on board. She will probably be saved.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The ship *Mary and Adelaide*, of Thomaston, was still burning at noon to-day. Her cargo will be mostly lost. The cotton is mostly insured in France by LECIENE & Co., and the vessel is partially insured in Thomaston. Two firemen and a negro were drowned. It has been found impossible to sink the ship, which is burning between decks.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Overland Mail arrived at noon, with San Francisco dates of the 31st ult. There were no through passengers, and the news is unimportant. The ship *Morning Star* had arrived at San Francisco from Cardiff, and the *Mary Whitridge*, from New-York, before reported arrived, (*via* New-Orleans,) reached port previous to the 31st.

The Ocean Mail Service Question in the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

In Parliament last night the Postmaster-General moved resolutions in reference to the Canadian line of ocean steamers, praying that her Majesty would not renew the Cunard contract, nor grant a subsidy to any other transatlantic line until Canada has had an opportunity of urging such arrangements as will conduce to its own prosperity, and that her Majesty will extend to the Canadian steamers such assistance as will place them on an

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Rule of the Hudson's Bay Company About to Cease—The Canadians Applying for a Postal Subsidy for the St. Lawrence Steamers—Postal Arrangements in Canada—Proposed System of Pensioning off Aged Public Servants—Destitution in the Back Settlements, and Annexation Advocated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

The news of the week is full of interest.

The first subject that claims attention is that relating to the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company. Some two years ago, public opinion in Canada was directed to the Northwest Territories, and it was thought desirable that colonization should be extended thither. So a special Delegate—a Canadian Ambassador—was sent to England, to get the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company set aside. Judge DRAPER, one of the cleverest men we have, executed his mission with great skill, but it was thought that Mr. LABOUCHERE's private interests prevented him from taking the action the Canadian Government desired. When the Derby Government came into power, and Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON became Colonial Secretary, a far different policy was adopted. The first public act of Sir EDWARD was the establishment of a Colonial Government in New-Columbia, (Fraser's River,) and he conceived the project of extending a *cordon* of States along the boundary-line between Canada and America. Mr. GALT, our Finance Minister, when in England, last Fall, had repeated conferences with the Colonial Secretary, and the result was, that several communications passed between that official and the Deputy-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. These are now before the Canadian Parliament.

The Company say they "Cannot be a consenting party to any proceeding to call in question rights so long established and recognized as theirs, but they will be prepared to protect themselves against any attempt that may be made on the part of the Canadian authorities to deprive them, without compensation, of any portion of the Territory they have so long been in possession of."

Sir ED. BULWER LYTTON replies that he

"Will not conceal the disappointment and regret with which he has received that communication containing, if he understands its tenor correctly, a distinct refusal on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, to entertain any proposal with a view to adjusting the conflicting claims of Great Britain, of Canada, and of the Company, or to join with Her Majesty's Government in affording reasonable facilities for the settlement of the questions in which Imperial no less than Colonial interests are involved."

He then proceeds to state that as the Hudson's Bay Company persist in declining his terms, he

"Must hold himself acquitted of further responsibility to the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will take the necessary steps for closing a controversy too long open, and for securing a definitive decision which is due to the maternal development of British North America and the requirements of an advancing civilization."

Now, however, comes the hardest rub of all. The Company hold many of their privileges in the form of an exclusive license to trade in what is called the Indian Territory, including the Red River and the Saskatchewan countries. The Colonial Secretary winds up by remarking that

"The renewal of the exclusive license to trade in any part of the Indian Territory—a renewal which could only be justified to Parliament as part of a general agreement, adjusted in the principles of mutual concession—must become impossible."

It so happens that the license expires on the 1st of June next, so that it is more than probable the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company over the most valuable part of the British Northwest will then cease forever.

You are, of course, aware that the route to the Western States *via* the Hudson River, was not always so much preferred to that *via* the St. Lawrence as it now is. Mr. MERRITT imagines, and perhaps correctly, that the reason the grain traffic with Europe centres in New-York, in spite of the fact that produce can be conveyed half as cheap again from Chicago to Montreal as from Chicago to New-York, is that the subsidy paid to steamers plying to New-York, enables vessels to carry freight from that point to England cheaper than from any of our own. He has succeeded in impressing this belief on our Parliament, and the Postmaster-General of the Province is going to submit to our Houses a series of resolutions on which to found an Address to the Home Government, praying that the subsidy paid to the Cunard Line may be discontinued, or that a similar grant may be made to a Canadian set of steamers.

Our postal service only costs the Government $120,000 more than it brings them in, although all newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. It is a very perfect system. We have, too, an admirable regulation by which small sums of money can be sent by post. Our Government is negotiating with yours to have this extended so as to embrace the principal cities in your States. It will be very convenient as a means of transmitting small sums from the United States to Canada, and *vice versa*—the more as your bills do not pass current here.

Nothing shows more strikingly the difference between your institutions and ours than the fact that we are about to form a superannuation fund for the benefit of our public servants. We have no "decapitations" here. If a man enters the public service as a postmaster in a village, or a clerk in the Government departments, there he remains until he chooses to resign, whatever may be the party in power. We claim that this insures to us a better class of servants than we could have if constant change were the rule, and if every Ministry on their accession to power were to dismiss the employes appointed by their predecessors. We are going to make our system yet more stable by providing for pensioning off our elderly officials.

Great destitution prevails in some of our back townships. The "fly" destroyed much of the Wheat, last year. Our crop was 32 per cent. below the average, and the Government will have to purchase seed-wheat for some of the settlers in the north. We think of procuring Wheat from the Southern States, which is said to ripen sooner than that grown hereabouts, (until it becomes acclimated,) and will consequently have a better chance of escaping the ravages of insect pests.

The advocates of the annexation of Canada to the States are very few; but I have recently seen a publication issued to influence the public in favor of such a course, by one Mr. JOHN KING, of Milton, County of Halton. It meets with no response, as yet.

The Pay of the United States Navy Officers—What it is and what it should be.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many unsuccessful attempts have been made by the friends of the Navy, that great arm of our protection, to have the law regulating the pay of our Navy officers so amended by Congress as to retain the most valuable officers and hold out an inducement for Americans to enter the service. The limited remuneration now given, and the very small prospect of promotion, has caused many to resign and enter the merchant service, where their abilities will be better appreciated, their duties less arduous, and their services better remunerated; and with the demand for skillful officers to command our ocean steamers, which are fast multiplying, the day is not far distant when the Navy will have its best officers transferred to the more lucrative merchant service, and the short-sightedness of our Government will be discovered when it may be too late to remedy the evil.

A short time since a law was passed by Congress increasing the pay of army officers, and, by the provisions of that law, a newly-appointed Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, though he may never have been on a cruise, frequently receives a larger pay than a Navy Lieutenant, who may have been in the service more than *thirty years*—and a ship may go to sea as well without as with a Marine Lieutenant, but cannot leave port without her Naval Lieutenants. Truly may it be said, "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Your correspondent is in no way connected with the Navy, nor expects to be, nor is this penned to gratify the wish of any in the service; but having had an opportunity to witness the extreme close economy on the part of many of the officers and their families, to make "both ends meet" from their pay, and to preserve that dignity which is expected from the position they occupy, has naturally aroused a feeling of indignation at the penny-wise policy of our Government, in withholding a proper and just consideration for the services rendered by their faithful servants; and has induced me to lay the subject before your numerous readers, that they may know that there is more than one evil under the sun.

It scarcely requires more than a rumor of the prospects of increased expenses for household purposes, when those in power, and most directly connected with the finances, are prompt to vote themselves increased pay, in anticipation of such increased expenses, but whose ears are deaf to the entreaties of others similarly situated, save the political and money influence.

My opportunities to gather facts touching this subject have been such that I can speak with confidence that what are here communicated are in reality *facts*, and the remark is here made, lest the omission of it might lead some of your readers to suppose that they were the very opposite, the line of promotion being so gradual, and the pay so paltry for the labor rendered, that many might be inclined to place no credence in the communication, but treat it as the effusion of a wild and imaginative brain.

There are Lieutenants who have been in the Navy for more than *thirty years*, whose pay is $1,500 per annum when on duty, and $1,200 when off from duty and waiting orders; and Captains whose hairs have grown gray during their *forty years* of hard service, and when off from duty are compelled to provide for and educate their families, and sustain the position and dignity of their rank, on the sum of $2,500. Truly they must be strangers to the many comforts and luxuries that they should be entitled to.

On the occasion of the officers being ordered to report at a station preparatory to leave their families and friends for a long cruise, methinks it is one fraught with no possible degree of pleasure, for independent of the thought of a long separation, a large expenditure from their scanty pay is required to furnish their outfit; there must be purchased beds and bedding, crockery, cutlery, table linen, the furniture, carpets or oil-cloths in the wardroom; nearly all the appurtenances for cooking, their stores, and all that is required for their subsistence and comfort, except a small apartment to sleep in, and a few fixtures that usually accompany the range in the galley, which are supplied by the Government. And these expenses are incurred at every new cruise; but in order that the officers shall not be subjected to all the expense of their living while doing their duty, the Department allows the sum of *thirty cents a day* to captains and lieutenants for rations.

Let us now, Mr. Editor, see the working of this system; and the more closely to witness its operation, we will take the recent trips of the *Niagara*, which are still fresh in the recollection of all your readers. I would much have preferred to exemplify my position by some other case, fearing that a disinterested person might suppose that this is written for some motive other than that which has prompted me to address you

We all felt a pride in learning what a splendid reception our noble vessel received, and the courtesies and attentions shown her officers, from England's Queen down to her most humble subject. It was also gratifying to know that the officers of that vessel represented us with becoming dignity on all occasions, and particularly at the many entertainments given in honor of them and our vessel. The reciprocal entertainments which our officers were in duty bound to extend, were on a scale not below those given to them, and commensurate only with the occasion. It is not to be supposed that these entertainments could be perfected without great expense, and that expense, be it understood, is not to be included in our Government expenditures, but must be borne by the officers of the ship; the Government will not reimburse them, lest by so doing it would be opening the door through which much might unjustly pass. It is not for us to know whether these officers could afford to support the dignity of their country, by incurring this great expenditure, without practising the closest economy in their family expenditures: but we do know that it is not just that they should, and if they could not well afford this expense, their position is by no means a sinecure.

Some might inconsiderately say it was improper if depending on so limited a salary to give these entertainments, and that they were victims of their own folly; but what would have been the sentiments of every American if these very officers had entertained the same views, and, acting in accordance therewith, had declined to reciprocate those courtesies, and gave as a reason that their limited pay would not allow them to act according to their better judgment, as it would compromise the wants of their families at home? Comment is unnecessary.

When our national vessels are ordered on a cruise, or to a station, they are frequently met by the vessels of other nations, and the attentions that are extended each to the other, and which are invariably expected, may not at each meeting prove much of a tax upon the officers when apportioned among them; but the aggregate of a two or three years' cruise will make great inroads in their income. Under these circumstances, is it much to be wondered at that there is such a dearth of experienced officers in our Navy, so much so that it not unfrequently happens that a limited furlough is brought to a sudden and unexpected termination by an order from the Department to report for duty at some distant station. If therefore we expect to have valuable naval officers, our Government must make it an object either in a pecuniary point of view, or the certain prospects of rapid promotion, to reconcile the dissatisfaction at present existing, and to induce Americans to enter the service; and unless some course is adopted we soon find our best officers resigning to accept the more lucrative, less laborious, and equally honorable positions as commanders of the ships and steamers in our merchant service.

VIRGIL.

The Pardoning Power—Communication from Governor Morgan.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, FEB. 18, 1859.

To the Senate:

In reply to the resolution of your Honorable Body, requesting me to communicate whether any reports of pardons or reprieves have been made from the Executive Department, as provided by section 5, article 4, of the Constitution, I have the honor to state that there is nothing on file or record in this Department which would enable me to answer this inquiry. The fact that the Executive Department has but recently become a department of record probably accounts for this. I have caused an examination to be made of the published documents of the last few years, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would not afford the information desired. Among these documents no report made by a Governor has been found, except one made by Governor HUNT, at the close of his term of office, Dec. 31, 1852. I am informed that Governor SEYMOUR made such reports, but they are not to be found among the printed documents. The earlier Governors may have made reports, but I can find none. I learn that neither of the last two Governors made any, and that my predecessor omitted it because he considered that the Secretary of State, in making his annual report, acted on behalf of the Governor, and because this was, in his opinion, a compliance with the requirements of the Constitution.

It is my intention to make such reports annually during my term of office.

I have thus far pardoned two persons. Of the propriety of pardon in one of the cases I have no doubt; but subsequent information has raised a doubt in my mind as to the other. Fortunately, the convict had but a month more to serve.

[Signed] E. D. MORGAN.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CHARLES PHILLIPS.—Mr. Charles Phillips died suddenly at London on the 31st January, in the 73d year of his age. He was a native of Sligo, Ireland; was a barrister at law, Commissioner successively of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts, and an Irish forensic orator whose early speeches attracted a good deal of attention in their day. He commenced his education at a private academy in his native town, which he quitted in 1802 for the University of Dublin. Having taken the degree of A. B., he entered the Middle Temple in 1807, and was called to the Irish bar in 1811. He there obtained considerable celebrity by a style of oratory which exhibited remarkable command of language. Mr. PHILLIPS was called to the English bar in 1821, where he soon acquired considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and secured a profitable practice in that capacity. During Lord Brougham's Chancellorship he was offered a silk gown and a seat on the Judicial Bench of Calcutta, but he declined both honors. In 1842 he was appointed by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst a Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, and four years afterwards by Sir James Graham a Commissioner of the Court of Insolvent Debtors, an office which he filled up to the time of his death.

The Rev. Joy H. Fairchild died at South Boston, Feb. 21, aged 70. The Boston *Journal* says of him: "While engaged as a pastor of a church at South Boston he was accused of a gross criminal act, which he denied at the time, and has ever since asserted his innocence. The charge was investigated by the civil tribunals, and he was acquitted by a jury of his countrymen, but his brethren in the ministry, at least the greater portion of them, still retained so much doubt of his innocence that they did not feel justified in restoring him to the fellowship of the churches. He made several attempts to be readmitted as a member of the Suffolk South Association, but the request was always denied. Through all his trials he had those about him, members of his former church and society, who believed him innocent, and who organized a religious church and society in South Boston, and installed him as their pastor. He remained in this position until some two or three years ago, when he resigned and the society dissolved.

Mr. D. D. Hillis, a well-known member of the Bar in Western New-York, died at Syracuse, Feb. 19, aged 52. In 1843, he was Surrogate of Onondaga.

Mr. John J. Hooper, an old newspaper agent, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE IN CINCINNATI.—The new Opera-house in Cincinnati, known as "Pike's," is described by the Cincinnati *Gazette*. It is said to be a magnificent building, costing half a million of dollars. The material used in its construction is a bluish-gray sandstone. The height is five stories, with a bold arch of about 75 feet span and 20 feet high, springing from the cornice of the fifth story, crowning the centre, and forming a niche filled with a group of colossal figures in stone, representing Music, Painting, Poetry, Agriculture and Astronomy, supported on either side by massive scroll work. Below these, Cupids, vases filled with flowers, elaborately wrought caps, trusses, garlands, bas reliefs of SHAKESPEARE, MOZART, musical instruments, &c., together with a highly finished mythological group immediately over the grand entrance, complete the ornamentation of the front, (Elizabethan in its order,) which is 134 feet. The depth of the building is 190 feet. The front entrances are three in number. The auditorium has a seating capacity of about 3,000, with standing room for perhaps a thousand more—every seat, excepting a few in the remote corners, commanding a good view of the stage. The acoustic properties of the house, which are of the first importance, and in the perfection of which science is so often baffled, appears, by various tests, to be faultless. The stage, which is 55 by 98 feet, is very complete in its mechanical arrangement.

The architect of the interior was Mr. JOHN TRIMBLE, of New-York.

Card of Thanks.

The ladies of the Old Brewery Five Points Mission have been greatly assisted in one branch of their labor during the Winter by the services of Dr. J. W. GREEN, who generously volunteered to give a portion of his time to the necessities of their poor, a pledge which he is nobly fulfilling. They also owe grateful thanks to F. H. HEGEMAN, and HEGEMAN & CLARK, who gratuitously furnish them with whatever medicine is required.

One-half of the entire export of wines from Madeira from 1852 to 1856, according to a recent return, went to Great Britain.

A recent report on the drainage of the first draining district of New-Orleans shows that the cost of that improvement will be $500,000.

Quebec is to be the Canadian Capital, *ad interim*. The interim is to continue four years. After that Ottawa will be the Capital.

PERSONAL.

The German Press records every incident connected with the declining years of the venerable Humboldt. A Berlin paper gives the following anecdote: "The celebrated *savant* possessed a black parrot, presented to him years ago by the grandfather of the Princess of Prussia, Karl August of Saxe Weimar. Baron Humboldt was very fond of the bird; and, returning home the other day from a dinner party, he was disagreeably surprised by finding the parrot sitting droopingly on his perch. 'Well, Jacob,' he said, approaching the cage, 'which of us two is likely to die first?' 'Pray, your Excellency,' remarked the old valet, 'do not speak to the bird of such serious matters.' Humboldt turned away silently, taking up a book. Half an hour afterwards the bird suddenly turns round, looks at its master, and—drops down dead. At this moment poor black Poll is being stuffed at the University Museum for his afflicted survivor."

Of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, the Dublin *Nation* says: "His stay on the American Continent will probably last for a few months, during which time it is his intention to visit every place of interest in the States. Thoroughly acquainted as Mr. O'Brien is with the countries of the Old World, he will probably enjoy the more completely the grand and peculiar features of the New, and we confidently expect his trip will afford him much pleasure. His countrymen in the great Republic will, no doubt, be anxious to do honor to the noble and big-hearted patriot; we cannot at present say whether he wishes to travel in perfect privacy, but we can say, and it may be fit that we should say distinctly, that his visit has not the most remote connection with politics. This fact we have on authority of Mr. O'Brien himself."

A Compiègne anecdote is related by a Paris correspondent of an English paper: Lord Palmerston turned out for one of the Imperial *parties de chasse* equipped in his Hampshire "pink," well known in every gorse and spinney for many a mile about Broadlands. The day was drizzly, and threatening heavy rain. The Emperor urged his guest to put on a *redingote*. "Oh, no, your Majesty," was Lord Palmerston's plucky and pointed reply, "you know nothing ever gets through our red-coats." This to the "Nephew of my Uncle," with Waterloo undigested, I think was telling and spirited.

Henry Ward Beecher cannot well be considered an idle man. Besides preaching every Sunday two sermons embodying more thought than usually goes to a dozen, delivering an evening lecture and attending two or three meetings at his church every week, officiating at weddings and funerals whenever called upon, and lecturing all over the country, he writes every week for the *Independent* and for Bonner's *Ledger*. His articles in the latter, under the general title, "Thoughts as they occur, by one who keeps his eyes and ears open," are full of practical common sense and sound morality.

The London *Morning Post* states on authority that Mr. E. T. Smith has become manager of her Majesty's Theatre. The principal singers are, with the exception of Signor Badiali and Graziani, (who secedes from the Royal Italian Opera,) unknown in England. Mr. Benedict is to conduct. Mr. Augustus Harris, for some period stage manager at the Manchester Theatre Royal, but mainly occupied at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, will commence the management of the Princess's Theatre at the termination of Mr. Kean's lesseeship.

A letter from Teheran says: "Ferukh Khan is honored with the special favor of the Shah, who delights in learning from him all the wonders which he beheld in the West. Dr. Tholozan, who has succeeded Dr. Cloquett as physician to the Shah, has been here about a fortnight. He was graciously received and honored with an invitation to be present every day at the Shah's breakfast."

The Piedmontese Royal family is at present composed of King Victor Emmanuel II., widower of Adelaide, Archduchess of Austria, with five children; the Princess Clotilda, born the 2d of March, 1843; the Prince of Piedmont, 14th March, 1844; the Duke of Aosta, 30th May, 1845; the Duke of Montferrat, 11th July, 1846; and the Princess Maria Pia, 16th October, 1847.

It appears that, according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, to enable the marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde to be celebrated on Sunday, a dispensation from Rome was necessary. The Pope not only granted it at once, but accompanied it with his congratulations to the illustrious couple.

M. Groux, the Frenchman born without a breast-bone, who was exhibited to the medical faculty in New-York, some time since, is in Charleston He has with him a delicate instrument, invented by a Boston electrician, for measuring the time occupied in transmitting the pulsations of the heart to the different arteries.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* states that a war-song in the Italian language has been composed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. It is entitled "The People's Hymn, or the Voice of the Corsicans," and is, in fact, a poetic appeal to insurrection in Italy.

Mr. F. B. Hubbell has resumed the editorial charge of the Troy *Whig*, from which he retired in August last. Mr. Cadwallader, who succeeded him, now gives place for his return. Mr. Hubbell is an experienced and able member of the corps editorial.

The pianist Liszt, according to a Weimar letter has resigned his Directorship of the Opera at that place, in consequence of the coldness with which he "Barber of Bagdad," composed by his pupil Cornelius, had been received.

M. de Montalembert has had two silver statuettes made, representing Demosthenes and Cicero, intending to present them to the two counsel who conducted his defence in the late trial.

The Misses Monk, daughters of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, are about to erect a memorial church to their father in the parish of Westminster, England.

General Lamoricière is said to have offered his services to the Emperor in case a war against Austria be really intended.

The Grand Duke Constantine has offered a supply of 15,000 horses for the equipment of the Piedmontese army.

The funeral of Henry Hallam was largely attended at the village church of Clevedon, England, on the 23d January.

The Prince of Wales travels under the title of Baron Renfrew.

Ex-Governor Bell, of Texas, has gone to North Carolina to reside for a while.

Queen Maria Christina arrived at Rome on the 22d January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An English paper says: "During the season of 1848-9, 130,000 bushels of oysters were sold in London alone. A million and a half are consumed in Edinburg each season, being at the rate of more than 7,300 a day, and more than sixty millions are taken annually from the French channel banks alone. Each batch of oysters intended for the French Capital is subjected to a preliminary exercise in keeping the shell closed at other hours than when the tide is out, until at length they learn by experience, that it is necessary to do so whenever they are uncovered by sea-water. Thus they are enabled to enter the metropolis of France as polished oysters ought to do, not gaping like astounding rustics.

A question as to the liability of lawyers to their clients has arisen in Boston. Mrs. Shaw recently obtained, after several trials, the sum of $25,000 against a railroad company, for the loss of her husband. The company had appealed, and it appears that they had offered to compromise with Mrs. Shaw for $10,000, which offer her consel, Messrs. Choate & Durant, did not communicate to her. Should the railroad company succeed in their appeal, the question arises whether the lawyers will not be responsible to her for the sum offered, which she would have accepted, and which they, without consultation with her, rejected, preferring to go for trial.

Major de Roguemont, the agent appointed by Napoleon to take charge of Longwood, the house occupied by the first Napoleon at St. Helena, writes, Dec. 30, that he had arrived and had been received with honors by the official dignitaries of that Island. He says: "I cannot express to you the profound emotion I experienced at Longwood at seeing the room in which Napoleon expired, and the melancholy feelings inspired by the Valley of the Tomb. I inhabit a handsome country house at two leagues from the town, while I am waiting to be installed at Longwood at the end of January, in the large house occupied by the Emperor, which requires numerous repairs."

The Board of Lake Underwriters has adjourned its annual session in Chicago, to meet in New-York in February, 1860. The Board reduced the rates of insurance on cargoes; on third-class articles, 33⅓ per cent. from second class, the first and second classes remaining the same as last year. Rates on vessel's hulls remain same as last year. Measures were taken to simplify cargo policies, and make them uniform, and rendering them more valuable to the holder. The former system of inspection, by Inspectors located at different points on the Lake and the River St. Lawrence, was readopted.

A steamer intended for the navigation of the Red River of the North has been transported overland from Gull River to Red River. The *Minnesotian* says: "Immediately on receiving an assurance that the citizens of St. Paul would contribute $1,000 to secure a result of such importance, Mr. Northrup proceeded with men and teams to Gull River, and took the vessel apart, packed the cabin, and loaded ten sleighs, which were to start on Monday, Feb. 7. The machinery was also ready for transportation—the boiler loaded on a sleigh.

A meeting has been held in Boston for the purpose of taking steps for memorializing the Legislature for a grant of a portion of the Commonwealth's land on the Back Bay, in aid of a plan for a Conservatory of Art and Science to be erected thereon. Marshall P. Wilder was appointed Chairman. An intimation contained in the Governor's Message, that a portion of the Back Bay lands might be devoted to some public purpose, gave encouragement to the friends of the project.

Several new papers have made their appearance. The *News from Home* is a weekly, in quarto form, just started in New-York by Thomas Townsend to give old countrymen an epitome of news from England, Scotland and Ireland. *The Sea* is a nautical and miscellaneous journal, published simultaneously in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, by the Rev. C. W. Denison. The *Red, White and Blue* is the odd title of a new story paper started at Philadelphia.

M. Jobard has communicated to the Academy of Sciences a curious discovery just made by M. Ch. Serret, viz., that a large kind of fresh water mussel, frequently found in a stream called La Vierte, which rises near Neufchateau, in the department of the Vosges, and waters a portion of Belgium, produces pearls equal in quality to the Oriental ones. Some of them are not white, but of a mahogany color.

The Tuscan Government have taken the precaution to export all the firelocks in its arsenals; 10,000 muskets have been sold to an English firm at the rate of 3 francs a-piece, and shipped from Leghorn. The English firm have re-sold the guns to the Piedmontese Government at 10 francs a-piece, realizing £2,000 by the transaction.

At Bush Creek, Ohio, on the 14th of February, a young man named Harrison Wisecup murdered his sister, Lydia, in a sudden quarrel. The body of the girl was found hidden in a hay-mow, with marks of terrible violence upon it. The murderer has been arrested.

In a row at a house of ill-fame at Fairhaven, (near New-Haven, Ct.,) on the night of February 16, a man, name unknown, was shot by the keeper of the den, one Cook, who quarreled with his guests, and fired several shots from a revolver at them.

The Canadian Government proposes deepening the Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals to the same depth as the Welland Canal—giving an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of ten feet draught, from the Lakes to the Atlantic.

The new coins issued in England for circulation in Canada have been analyzed at the Philadelphia Mint. They are neither fitted by standard, fineness nor value to be interchangeable with our currency.

The *Christian Intelligencer* learns that the members of the South Dutch Church have pledged themselves to the support of three missionaries in Japan.

The London *Athenæum* understands that the promoters of the contemplated Muswell-hill Palace of the People have offered five acres of land to the Committee of the Dramatic College.

The Richardson Bank bill, concerning which there were charges of bribery against the Bank of the State, has passed the Missouri House by a vote of 86 to 28.

A recent army order announces that Forts Brown McIntosh, Mason and McKavett and Ringgold Barracks, in Texas, are to be abandoned.

A National Convention of Sunday School Teachers is to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d of February.

The late census of the city of New-Orleans shows a population of 138,277.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motion Calendar will be taken up.

CIRCUIT.—Same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—No Calendar till Monday, March 7. First Monday, March Term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 41, 44, 29, 73 to 78, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 4, 21, 68, 69 to 72, 79.

NOTICE.—Notices of issue for the March Term of the United States District Court must be filed on or before Friday, the 25th inst., in order that they may take their proper place on the Calendar. All notes after that date will be placed at the foot of the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 23.

Before Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

George Carpenter et al. vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Alfred Roe vs. *Alfred J. Robinson.*—Motion denied with costs to either party.

Before Justice Ingraham

Motion is granted, with leave to plaintiff to file a new bond on payment of $10 costs.

Isidore Abraham vs. *Louis Muchell et al.*—Motion is denied, $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on the ground of want of service of proofs if so advised.

COMMON PLEAS.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Benjamin J. Hart vs. *Joseph D. Beers.*—This was an action brought to recover the possession of household property, valued at $475.

The goods were formerly in the possession of one Samuel Gillespie. He failed in May, 1858, and assigned the property to the defendant, who was one of his creditors. The plaintiff now claims the goods by virtue of a sale which he alleges Gillespie made to him. The consideration for the sale was that plaintiff gave his note to the firm of Solomon & Hart to pay off a debt of Gillespie. The furniture was never delivered to the plaintiff. The explanation assigned is that the assignment to the defendant took place almost immediately after the sale, and that Gillespie did not send the property to the plaintiff as promised.

The case is still on.

Trial of Abraham B. Thompson for the Murder of Daniel Stackpole.

SECOND DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of Abraham B. Thompson for the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, on Nov. 18, 1858, arising from an altercation during a target excursion at Harlem, was resumed yesterday in this Court. The court-room was less crowded than on the previous day.

John Cobrey, examined by the District-Attorney—I am the ensign-bearer of the Fox Musketeers; was at Harlem on the day of the murder; saw Stackpole at the River House, but did not see the difficulty between him and Moore; I saw Moore run across the railroad track after Stackpole; I heard cries down the swamp of "Stop thief:" next I saw Thompson pursuing Stackpole with his musket; the musket had a bayonet fixed on it; saw Stackpole run up the bank and saw Thompson thrust at him with his bayonet; heard Stackpole cry out that he was stabbed; I did not take notice of Moore; I did not see Fox; cannot say how near Moore was to Thompson when Stackpole cried out that he was stabbed; I called to an officer to arrest Thompson, and when the officer came up I gave him in charge.

The cross-examination of the witnesses was unimportant.

John D. Lee, examined for the prosecution—I came from Morrisania at the time this affair occurred; it was between daylight and dusk; it was pretty light; I saw a man running, and others pursuing him; I was not acquainted with any of the parties; from the way the first man ran, he appeared to be very much scared; one of the men following him, who had a sword, cried out, "Stop him!" when another man started out from near the rubber factory, and tried to head him off, but the man who was running away turned suddenly around and ran towards the river; he ran into the mud, and a man walked in after him; he took hold of him, and appeared to throw him down; I can identify the man who had the sword; I see him now in Court. [Witness pointed out Moore.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—At the time I saw all this it was neither daylight nor dark.

Dr. Donaghe, recalled—The wound of the deceased was a clean wound; I could not say whether it was made with a bayonet or a straight sword; (sword carried by Moore shown to witness;) did not think the wound was produced by that sword; the wound being five inches deep, the mouth of the wound was wider than the blade of this sword at five or even six inches from the point.

To Mr. Brady—A motion of the sword while in the wound might certainly make the mouth of the wound wider than the width of an instrument.

Barney Connolly, examined for the prosecution—I am a watchman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company; I saw the affair on the 18th November; I was opposite the River House; I saw a man running, and another pursuing him; the man who ran first was the deceased; the man pursuing him had a gun and bayonet; there seemed to be a good deal of excitement; men were running about.

Dennis J. Connolly and *Bartholomew Coleman* were next examined, but their testimony was simply cumulative. Two other witnesses were called, who did not answer to their names, and the Assistant District-Attorney announced that the case for the people was closed, with the reservation of his right to call those witnesses subsequently if they appeared in Court.

Mr. James T. Brady then opened the defence in a brief address to the Jury, after which the missing witnesses for the prosecution having arrived in the Court were examined by the Assistant District-Attorney. The only new fact elicited from the first witness, whose name was Thomas Riley, was that Tom Burns, the noted policeman, interfered to prevent Stackpole's running away, and pointed a pistol at him. The next witness, Bartholomew Griffin, was present at the original difficulty between Moore and Coleman. It arose from Coleman refusing to go home with the company, arising from some discontent as to the award of the prizes. Coleman persisting in his refusal was struck by Moore. After which Moore was struck by some person, he did not know whom, but Moore went up to Stackpole and asked what he struck him for. Stackpole denied having struck him. Moore then seized a sword, and Stackpole ran.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Brady proceeded to call his witnesses.

George Heald, examined by Mr. Brady—Was out with the company on the target excursion; heard a dispute between Moore and Coleman; saw Moore strike Coleman; this was on the back stoop; went into the bar-room, when he heard a sound as of some one being struck on the head with a club; went out to see, and saw Stackpole putting a club into his pocket; it was about fifteen inches long; Moore went into the bar-room, and said to Stackpole, "You struck me with a club;" there was blood on Moore's hand; Stackpole partly drew the club from his pocket, and said, "Go away from me;" afterwards saw Stackpole run and Moore pursue him; the next I saw was Stackpole lying and a policeman standing beside him; the policeman said, "This man is hurt."

The cross-examination by the District Attorney was unimportant.

William Walsh, examined by Mr. Brady—I was first lieutenant of the Fox Musketeers; the sword now shown me, was my sword; I was in the bar-room, trying to get the company together, when the difficulty occurred between Coleman and Moore; I went to see what it was; Moore said to him, "You won't take your musket home, won't you?" Coleman answered that he would not; Moore said he would have to take his musket, and made a shove at Coleman; I then heard somebody say, "Go in, Stack," and another cried "Come on, Bradys," meaning the Brady Guards; I saw Stackpole flourishing a club; presently, while I was talking with Stackpole, Moore came up, and said "Stackpole, you hit me with a club;" Stackpole told him to keep off, and drew the club from his pocket; I jerked the club from Stackpole, and at the same moment felt that my sword had been pulled out of the scabbard; Stackpole then ran towards the swamp and Moore ran after him; I then pursued them; I saw Moore and Stackpole run up a bank; I did not see Thompson all this time; I did not see David Fox; I think I was nearest to Moore when they were running; I stopped Moore and gave him the club, saying, "There is the club with which Stackpole struck you."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I stopped Moore when he was twenty-five feet from Stackpole; Stackpole was then getting up the bank; I gave Moore the club, and he came back; I did not see Thompson run after Stackpole, nor Fox; I saw the orderly sergeant, Neale, running with a sword; his sword was a long one, like mine.

To a Juror—I took the club from Stackpole on the stoop of the hotel when he was taking it out of his pocket to strike Moore.

William Griffiths, examined by Mr. Brady.—I was barkeeper at the River House that day; I did not see any club; I saw Moore with his hand to his head; he came behind the bar; his hand was covered with blood; he picked up a cloth and put it to his head; I asked him what was the matter; he said Stackpole had struck him with a club; Moore then went from behind the bar and took hold of a musket, and asked the owner to let him have it; the other refused, and Moore went out.

Thomas McFall, examined by Brady—Was out with the Fox Musketeers at this time; saw Stackpole running away from Moore, who had a sword, and was running after him; distinctly heard the cry of "Stop thief;" ran, with a majority of the Company, in that direction; I did not go far, but turned and went back; I thought Stackpole, perhaps, had been picking somebody's pocket; I had never seen Stackpole before that day; I saw Thompson in the bar-room, drinking, a few minutes before the difficulty.

James Read, examined by Mr. Brady—Was with the Fox Company, as one of the pioneers; heard a cry of "Stop thief;" ran towards the spot the cry came from; Fox came after me; do not know whether Moore was chasing Stackpole; he was in the crowd; I saw a man with a sword; could not swear whether it was Moore or the Orderly Sergeant, as they were strangers to me; saw a man with a musket and a bayonet make a thrust at Stackpole, as he was going *down* the bank; did not know who the man was.

Richard Daly was the next witness. His testimony was immaterial. So also was that of David Closey. Michael Lundy, John Keating, William Kinley and Timothy Ellis.

Thomas Burns deposed that he was an invited guest; saw Scully and most of the company intoxicated; with the exception of the Captain, all were under the influence of liquor; he denied pointing a pistol at Stackpole, and said he had no pistol with him.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1859.

All of the Live Stock Markets show a gain in numbers over last week. With beeves, however, the lighter weights of the animals add nothing to the actual amount of meat.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	3,152	207	551	5,928	8,080
Previous week...	3,014	166	519	5,681	6,936
Same w'k last. y'r	2,657	114	398	5,314	7,942

Weekly average of Beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858.....3,676

Of the Beeves, 2,514 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, 437 at Bergen, 124 at the Sixth-street markets, and 77 at CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street. Of the 2,514 at Forty-fourth-street, New-York contributed 963; Ohio, 770; Kentucky, 153; Illinois, 189; Indiana, 181; Iowa, 56; Michigan, 82; Connecticut, 35; and Pennsylvania, 71. The arrivals by Hudson River Railroad were 1,467; by Erie Railroad, 538; and by Harlem Railroad, 406.

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

As far as the weather was concerned, nothing could be more desirable for out-door transactions, the almost balmy atmosphere of Summer affording a direct contrast to the stormy Wednesdays of several weeks past. Buyers turned out in pretty good force, and, preferring the open air to indoors, made an unusually large show about the cattle yards. Nor was the fine weather calculated to hurry up their purchases, or hasten compliance with the high-asking prices of cattle, so that we have seldom seen more chaffering and running about among the different yards than was observed at Forty-fourth-street to-day. Only 2,430 head of c

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 9 472 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Corn, 782 bushels Oats, 862 bushels Malt, 605 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Have been in pretty good request, at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 2,631 bbls., including 1,404 bbls. Pots, and 627 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Pending the receipt of later news from Europe shippers and speculators are reluctant to move freely. The inquiry comes mainly from spinners. The day's sales add up 1,000 bales. Prices have not varied remarkably.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10	10	10¼	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb..	11¾	11⅞	12	12⅛
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12⅝	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite firm, today, for most kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is good, especially for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, which speculators appear to be disposed to purchase freely. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bbls., within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 50
Extra State	5 95@ 6 15
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 45@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 75

Canadian is sparingly offered, and is quiet, at $6 60@$7 30 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is less active, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 95@$6 30 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 35@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer at $2 85@$2 90 and Bunch at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ whole box. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day. Holders are reluctant to accept the prices which buyers offer; hence business is tame. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels, including a lot of No. 2 Red Western (Winter) on private terms; sound Milwaukee Club at $1 22½; unsound Chicago Spring on private terms; prime Red Pennsylvania at $1 45, and do. White Kentucky at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and sound new, which is in good request, is dearer. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 81c. for poor new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 83c.@85c. for prime to choice do. do.; 82c.@85c. for ordinary to prime new White Jersey; 81c.@85c. for poor to prime new White Southern, and, nominally, at 81c.@86c. for old Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited supply and demand, chiefly at 82c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and depressed at 75c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Some holders of choice are asking $1 ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy, and prices tend downward. Canada and Prince Edward's Island, 61c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@62½c.; State 54c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern, 47c.@53c. ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 7,000 bushels Southern, at 50c.@51c. ₱ bushel.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand, to-day, and sales have been reported of 900 mats Java, ex *Ocean Rover*, at 14c., 6 months' credit; 150 bags Laguayra, at 12c.@12¾c.; 300 bags Rio, from second hands, at 11¼c; 400 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c.; and 150 bags Angosturas, on private terms. The stock of Laguayra in first hands, to-day, is represented as not exceeding 1,500 bags.

HAY—Sales here to-day 300 bales North River at 67½c @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American is selling slowly, including Undressed at $135@$150; and Dressed at $185@$200, the latter being extreme rates for small lots, ₱ ton. Other kinds are inactive here. In Boston, sales have been made of 3,100 bales Manila at $6 56½@$6 75, ₱ 100 lbs.; 400 bales Jute at full prices; and 12 tons Clear Russian at $200 ₱ ton, usual credit. About 1,000 bales Jute are being shipped from Boston to Great Britain.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, including prime Buenos Ayres at 27c., and Orinoco at 24c., ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, this morning, 63,222, against 214,512 same time last year.

HOPS—Are inactive to-day, yet held firmly. New, 11c.@18c.; Old, 2½c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in lots, at $30@$31 ₱ ton. Stock limited. Other kinds are in demand, and are firm.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 81½@$1 87½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Holders ask full prices, but business is restricted.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 375 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been purchased, during this week, to the extent of 4,950 bbls. in lots, chiefly ahead of arrival, at $3 80@$3 85 ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 6,894 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack request, closing tamely at 49c.@49¾c. ₱ gallon. Exporters have purchased reservedly, as did also the home trade. Receipts, during the week, 3,229 bbls.; sales, 2 535 bbls. Stock at the close, 11,000 bbls. Tar has been actively inquired for at buoyant prices. Week's receipts, 2,552 bbls.; sales, 2,755 bbls., chiefly at $2 56@$2 75 ₱ bbl. The movements in Resin, during the week, Messrs. BARTON & STACKER notice thus "Common Resin has been actively dealt in at essentially unchanged rates, the concession in freight permitting many shippers to fill old orders. At the close, the market exhibited less activity, although a firmer feeling was perceptible. The medium and fine grades have been in request at full rates, and prices, if any thing, are higher. The stock of pale qualities is considerably reduced. Among the sales are 2,800 bbls., to arrive, at $1 70; 2 000 do. at $1 71; 1,100 do. on the spot, at $1 72½; 9,800 do. at $1 75; 150 do. Strained at $1 85; 496 No. 2 at $2 50; 460 do. at $2 75; 618 do. medium at $3@$3 25; 300 do. fine at $5 25; 632 do. at $5. Week's receipts, 14,272 bbls."

OILS—Linseed has been in moderate request, chiefly in lots, at 70c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous figures. Crude Whale, 58c.@60c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at 67c.@68c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, at 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon; Tallow Oil, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Palm Oil, 10c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Feb 22, sales were confined to 300 bbls. Crude Whale at 58c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 1859.	982	320	1,500
Same time last year	2 462	6,528	446,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and holders of Mess ask firmer prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 25@$18 37½ for New Mess, $17 75 for old Mess, and $13 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, including Hams, at 8¾c. @9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been more sought after at full rates. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., here, and 12¾ for March delivery. Beef is selling regularly at full prices. Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl., Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@19c. for Ohio, 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. A small lot of very superior quality was disposed of at $4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is less plenty, and is in request at full prices.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, 300 bags were sold at 6c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEED—Clover is unsettled, to-day. Some sales have been reported at 10¾c.@11c., but good Seed was offered in quantities, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., without finding buyers. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Sales 175 boxes Castile at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand at yesterday's reduced rates. Sales to-day 905 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 680 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; and 30 boxes Havana on private terms; also, by auction, 165 hhds. New-Orleans at $6 69@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—The movements in this commodity during the week, Messrs. ABRAM KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The market has been rather weak, and holders, in order to effect sales, have been obliged to sell, at 11c., at which figure we note sales of 100,000 lbs. The stock is not large, but the demand for candles having fallen off, chandlers have bought but sparingly. To-day the market is inactive, but firm at 11c. for Prime. We note a sale of a small lot of Soap Tallow at 10¾c., cash. Rough Fat is 7½c."

TEAS—Are in fair request at full prices.

TIN—Is moderately inquired for at unchanged rates

TOBACCO—Is in demand and is steady.

WHALEBONE—Has been moderately sought after, including best Polar, at 95c.; best Ochotsk, (small,) at 90c; South Sea, 65c.@70c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 20 tons Logwood at 23s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½d.; and 40 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For London, 50 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d.; and 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d. For Hamburg, 4,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 12l. For Bremen, 1 000 bbls. Resin, and 20 bales Tobacco, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: Ship *Argonaut*, 750 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, a Bremen bark, 600 tons to London, Oil Cake and Naval Stores; two or three Sic. brigs to Malaga, Staves; ship *Mary Bradford*, 802 tons, to Jarvis and Baker's Island, on account o W. H. WEBB, and back to Hampton Roads for orders Guano, $22 ₱ ton, the ship taking out anchors, chains buoys and launches to Jarvis Island, for American Guano Co., to facilitate the loading of Guano there; British ship *Crystal Palace*, to London, Oil Cake 20s. and Provisions 21s.; a schooner, 275 tons, from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $9 under and $7 50 on deck; one, 100 tons, to San Juan, Nic., $700; one, 115 tons, to Jamaica and back, $900; a brig, 144 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,500; two schooners to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 38c.@40c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a bark to Cardenas, Empty Hogsheads, 75c.; a British brig to South Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 42½c.; a schooner to Cienfuegos in ballast, and back with Molasses, $3 50 under and $3 on deck; two brigs (196 and 200 tons,) to Nuevitas and back, 37c.@39c. and $3; one, 150 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 25; one, 250 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., 75c. for wet and 70c. for dry bbls.; another, 2,000 bbls., same voyage, 70c.@65c.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank, where specifications can be seen, for building Bulkheads Piers, &c., for the Long Island Ferry Company, on and after the 25th inst.
J. V. MESEROLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver his oration on
THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,
at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,
being the completion of seventy years from the formation of the Government.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.

The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Cards of Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents

Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.

The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.
DAN RICE.
EXCELSIOR.
THE COMIC MULES,
Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLSLER,
Mr. N. AUSTIN,
All the regular corps
OF RIDERS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES AND PANTOMIMISTS!
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM!
Friday Afternoon—Grand Matinée Entertainment.
No performances Saturday Afternoon.
Monday Evening—First performance of the grand Moral and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA.
Open at 1 and 6½. To commence at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

THE VETERAN
EVERY NIGHT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE OLD COLONEL
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LEON DELMAR
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE IRISH VIZIER
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. McSHAKE, AMINAH, BLANCHE, EUGENE,
THE EMIR,
AND
THE THREE SUPERB TABLEAUX.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
being the twelfth week of
MR. WALLACK.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY
THIS EVENING, Feb. 24,
Will be acted the beautiful play entitled
SATAN IN PARIS;
OR, THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
To be followed by the Farce of
THE YOUNG SCAMP.
To conclude with
WILFUL MURDER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Prices of Admission—Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 24,
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Marteau, the Carpenter.....Mr. J. Proctor
LAFITTE, OR THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.
To conclude with
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
ENTERTAINMENT TO PLEASE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 24,
The entertainment will commence with
MACBETH.
To be followed by J. Howe's Drama of the
BEAK HILLS OF ERIN.
The whole to conclude with the
IRISH TIGER.

MISS ADA ISAACS MENKEN.

CAPTAIN ADA ISAACS MENKEN,
THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS,
THE ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS,
THE STAR OF THE WEST,
THE LADY SOLDIER,
IS COMING TO THE NATIONAL.
IS COMING TO THE NATIONAL.

APTOMMAS TO-NIGHT
AT
DODWORTH'S, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Assisted by Mme. CARADORI and Mr. WOLTGE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD in his ballads.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (second week) an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the celebrated and popular artistes, THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Third week of MADAME ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, in all its most delightful and varied forms, by THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Negro Songs—Negro Dances—Negro Overtures—Negro Sketches—Negro Farces—Negro Comedies, &c. MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, under the most flattering auspices. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
WASHINGTON
AND THE
REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS.
Painted by J. M. NEVIN, Esq.

We are permitted to use in conformation of the high excellence of these pictures, the names of Col. Alex. Hamilton, Mayor Chase, (late Chief Engineer U. S. A.,) Dr. J. W. Francis and other eminent citizens.

Every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3, MR. DE CORDOVA LECTURES.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ONE WEEK MORE
OF THE DIORAMA OF THE
BURNING OF JERUSALEM,
And Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine. EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents; children 13c.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway Admission 25 cents.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. J. R. THOMAS, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 24.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

BALLS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The annual Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place in the Academy of Music, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 3d of March.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. M. Archibald,	Mrs. Henry Mason,
Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mad. De Montholon,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. J. P. Marsh,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. Ernest Cazet,	Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. Parish,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,	Mrs. Geo. A. Peters,
Mrs. W. S. Drayton,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. R. O. Doremus,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. T. E. Davis, Jr.,	Mrs. Watts Sherman,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois,	Mrs. E. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. David Dudley Field,	Mrs. John Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Fred. Gebhard,	Mrs. W. H Stebbins.
Mrs. Mort. Fowler,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. David B. Turner,
Mrs. Wm. A. Hauden,	Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. E. T. Viele,
Mrs. Morgan Livingston,	Mrs. Von Hoffman,
Mrs Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Charles Luling,	
Maj. Anderson, U. S. A.	Cornelius Du Bois,
Henry R. Anderson,	Lieut Dearing, U. S. A.
E. E. Anderson,	Dr. Geo. T. Elliot,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	John W. Ehninger,
Dr. J. Fordyce Barker,	J. P. G. Foster,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Isaac V. Fowler,
James Bleecker,	H. S. Fearing,
Joseph Bridgham,	Dudley Field,
Walter L. Cutting,	R. C. Fergusson,
William Cutting,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry G Chadwick,	Elbridge Gerry,
William S. Constant,	C. H. Haswell,
Edward Cooper,	E. S. Higgins,
Thos. E. Davis,	Louis P. Heaton,
Dr. Alfred L. Carroll,	W. B. Hoffman,
Henry Delafield,	Charles Hoffman,
Edward De afield, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Louis L. Delafield,	John C. Heckscher,
C. E. Habicht,	William G Pell,
J. B. Ireland,	Alfred Pell, Jr.,
A. Jacquemot,	Gould Redmond,
Robert James,	William Redmond,
Peyton Jaudon,	E. S. Renwick,
John F. Kensett,	Henry Renwick,
Arthur Leary,	James F Ruggles,
Edward C. Lord,	E T Snelling,
Col. Monroe, U. S. A.	E. Delafield Smith,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Charles F. Stephenson,
Col. J. B. Murray,	Alexander Taylor,
G. D. Meotholon,	S. Van Rensselaer,
Henry Mason,	John Van Buren,
James Otis,	E. L. Viele,
Edmond Poirier,	C. F. Winthrop,
Walden Pell,	James S. Wadsworth,
Edward Prime, Jr.,	William Warden,
James M. Pendleton,	Dr. G. F. Woodward.

Tickets $7 each, admitting one person only, to be had of the Managers.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL.—PARTIES WISHING CRUDE COAL Oil or parafine, are invited to apply to J. G. CAMP, No. 82 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock o
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

BAARE, GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.

RUBANS DAHLIA.

THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.
A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and gauze ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by
Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,
to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.
Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.
The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.
HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS,
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 374 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Lisses, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING FOULARDS.
A most beautiful lot of figured Foulard, by the yard, very desirable Call and see them.
N. B.—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS AND MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
Parties wishing pattern bonnets or mantels for mourning will find it to their advantage by calling at
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway, next door to Thompson's.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 10, and 17 springs, $2; Children, 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., corner Hudson. No connection with the next store.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN EN- DANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ¾ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.—THE only reliable iron mill in the country is the "Diamond Iron Burr Mill," manufactured and for sale by LYMAN & PEASE, No. 70 White st., New-York. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

SALESMEN—ALREADY LOCATED, AND WISHing to make their customers of additional value to them, can make a liberal arrangement with a Yankee Notion house, who are desirous to extend their business. Address NOTIONS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE PARKER LIBRARY SALE.—ORDERS for purchasing at this sale will be carefully attended to by CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

LATHES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY—TO be disposed of at private sale, by order of Assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; one who can cut and fit; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Best City reference. Apply at No. 244 4th-st., Washington-square, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in one place, and six months in her last; would go a short distance in the country with a nice family; no other need apply. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first class laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 43½ 2d av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a middle-aged widow: understands making yeast and excellent bread; can cut and make children's clothes; would assist in the domestic affairs with help; a home more desired than high salary; good City reference. Apply or address for three days. Can be seen from 12 to 3 at No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women—one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as nurse and plain sewer—in a respectable private family. Can give the best of City references. Have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is a first-class laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; both wish to get situations together; are willing to go a short distance in the country. City references given. Can be seen till suited at No. 80 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is quick, obliging and willing to work, with excellent reference in the City; being of quiet habits and reliable character, she is not so particular about wages as a comfortable place. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, AND TO ASsist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman with best of City reference from her last employer; she is fully competent in all kinds of meats, soups, &c.; an excellent bread and cake baker. Apply, for two days, at No 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 7th-av., on the top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, competent to the entire charge of nursery or an infant. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. A note addressed to Mrs. A. W., Union-square Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS—ONE is a competent cook, washer and ironer and good baker; the other is a neat chambermaid and waiter; the cook has no objection to housework or the country; both know their business, and are well recommended. Call at the office, No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can do all manner of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can knit and do crochet Can be seen at No 264 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker and pastry cook; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as laundress; is fully competent for either. Has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Pictures of the Life of Washington.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Macbeth—Bleak Hills of Erin—Irish Tiger.

BOWERY THEATRE—Carpenter of Rouen—Lafitte—Wandering Minetrel.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Young Scamp—Satan in Paris—Willful Murder.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

HOPE CHAPEL—Historical Paintings of the Revolution and Lecture.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Indian*, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

The mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for the same port on Saturday, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst. for this port, with four days' later European advices, is now in her fifteenth day, and fully due. She will bring intelligence of a highly important character, on which will probably depend the question of peace or war in Europe. The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 12th, is also now about due at Halifax.

Our advices from Mexico embrace interesting details of the movement of affairs in the interior, with dates from Vera Cruz to Feb. 12—three days later. Miramon was *en route* for the attack upon Vera Cruz, where the Constitutional forces, commanded—not, we suspect, by Juarez, as the dispatch gives it, but—by Gen. Zamora, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, were well prepared to receive him. The available Liberal force was at least equal to that of the Church partisan; while all the advantages of entrenchments, fortifications and artillery, were immensely in their favor. The fate of the expedition would be decided in a few days. The Liberals were confident of success.

A gentleman now in Washington, who has recently returned from England, brings intelligence which he asserts can be relied upon implicitly, and which is of the utmost importance as affecting our interests in Central America. Great Britain, it is alleged, as long ago as in October last, negotiated a secret treaty with Guatemala, by which she obtains absolute sovereignty over a portion of the territory claimed by her under cover of the privileges relating to the cutting of dye-woods at Belize. This is supposed to account for the willingness of Great Britain to consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as, while that instrument is in force, it prevents her from assuming or exercising dominion over any part of Central America. The privileges granted to her under this treaty, it is believed, will more than compensate her for any losses she might suffer through the surrender of the Mosquito Protectorate, or the relinquishment of any other of the rights claimed in contravention of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Kansas question, in all its aspects and bearings, was reopened in Congress yesterday, growing out of the discussion of Mr. Hale's proposed amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, repealing the restriction clause in the act providing for the admission of Kansas. The debate assumed a colloquial shape, in which Mr. Douglas took the principal part. He went over the whole ground, from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act to the present time, fully defining his position, and answering all questions freely. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi made a speech addressed to the Northern Democrats. The debate was also participated in by Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi, Green, of Missouri, Hunter, of Virginia, Gwin and Broderick, of California, Stuart, of Michigan, and others—principally, however, Democrats. The Senate adjourned exactly at midnight. In the House, the first thing was an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules for the introduction of a Tariff bill. The Post-office Appropriation bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, attempted to tack on a Tariff bill as an amendment, but the House would not consent to it. The subject of the Butterfield contract for carrying the Overland Mail occasioned a long debate, and an amendment was adopted abrogating the contract. The bill was reported to the House, but none of the amendments adopted in Committee were acted upon.

The impression now prevails in Washington that an extra session of Congress is inevitable. It is believed that the Post-Office Appropriation bill will be defeated to-day, and that there is a determination on the part of a decided majority of the House to defeat further legislation with a view of forcing the extra session. The feeling among the members with reference to the Tariff question is represented to be very much exasperated.

The Nichols Investigating Committee, appointed to examine into charges of corruption against the House Committee on Accounts, embodied in the Washington Correspondence of the Times, closed the testimony yesterday, and will probably report to-day. It is understood that they will simply submit the evidence taken, without any recommendation either of condemnation or exculpation.

The State Legislature was in session again last evening, after a four days' recess. Both houses met at 7½ o'clock P. M. In the Senate, no quorum was present, and consequently nothing was done. In the Assembly, a great many petitions, on a variety of subjects were presented. Among them was one for the extension of Albany-street, and the widening of Trinity-place and Morris-street, and several for the reorganization of the Health Department of this City. Notice was given of a bill regulating the method of granting charters for building railroads in this City. Another bill of which notice was given, proposes to establish an Insurance Department in the State Government. The bill to abolish building associations, and the bill providing that the children of New-Yorkers born abroad, may hold real estate, were both lost.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the Senate of Illinois to examine into the alleged frauds upon the State Treasury, have made their report. They state that the testimony in the case develops the fact that many of the Canal Checks which were cancelled sixteen years ago, have been returned to the State Treasury and repaid. The Committee do not affix blame to any particular persons, but their report shows that Governor Matteson was implicated in the transactions. At the Committee's request they were continued with full powers. The Senate ordered the printing of the testimony.

The Canadian Postmaster-General on Tuesday moved resolutions in Parliament praying the Home Government not to renew the contract with the Cunard Line of steamers, nor grant a subsidy to any other Transatlantic line, until Canada has had an opportunity to urge her claims, and asking that such assistance may be extended to the Canadian steamers as will place them on an equal footing with other British and Colonial lines.

Jones, the defaulting Cashier of the Colchester (Conn.) Bank, has been committed to the Norwich jail in default of $50,000 bail. His examination is to take place in March.

It was announced at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, that an arrangement had been made with the Comptroller for the lease of Castle Garden for another year. $12,000 is the rent fixed. The agreement by which the railroad companies pay the rent of the building is to be annulled. 3,602 emigrants arrived at this port to Feb. 23, against 3,953 to the same date last year. Thus far the receipts of the Board have amounted to $13,606 43, and the expenditures to $17,706 50, showing an overdraft of $4,100 07.

The Republican General Committee held their adjourned meeting last evening, at which delegates were admitted from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee. An attempt to elect a President failed. Judge Peabody had the largest number of votes.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Abraham B. Thompson, for the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, in November last, was continued. The trial did not excite so much attention as on the commencement. The day was spent in the examination of witnesses, and the case will be resumed to-day.

Yesterday was an uncommonly quiet day in the City. The weather was extremely warm and pleasant for the season, and Broadway and the avenues were crowded with pedestrians.

Cotton was purchased yesterday, to the extent of 1,000 bales at steady prices. Flour was in lively demand, and round hoop extra Ohio was dearer. Wheat was quiet. New Corn was more sought after at firmer rates. A fair business was transacted in Provisions. Pork closed higher. Coffee, Sugars, and Rice were pretty freely dealt in. Rice, however, was somewhat depressed. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant. The total number of vessels in port was 636.

The cattle markets were rather scantily supplied during the past week, and sales at Forty-fourth-street yesterday were, if anything, rather higher than for the previous week. Only 2,400 head were on sale, although the supply at the other markets made up 3,152 head for the week, or 138 more than last week. The diminished weights, however, reduce the amount of meat to about last week's figures. The fine grades brought 11c.@ 11½c., while nothing really fit to kill went much below 10c. Some extra or premium bullocks brought 13c.

The Law of Corporations.

We have already called public attention to the recent decision of Judge Davies in the case of the Cumberland Coal Company against Sherman and others. But the leading principle of that decision is one of so much importance, in its application to the general management of Corporations, that it merits more general attention than it has received. It seems to us one of the most sweeping decisions ever pronounced, and, if sustained by the higher Courts and incorporated into the settled law of the country, calculated to effect a more complete and thorough reform of existing abuses than any action taken for many years. The *necessity* of such reform is universally conceded. We hear constantly and on every side of the most flagrant abuses in the management of Corporation trusts,—of instances in which the property of stockholders is shamefully sacrificed to the cupidity of officers, and the rights of the great body of owners held entirely subordinate to the private interest of individuals.

The main point decided by Judge Davies is that *an officer of a Corporation is legally incapable of trading with that Corporation on his own private account*; that he cannot purchase property from it, nor sell property to it; that he is not allowed by law to unite the opposite characters of buyer and seller in his own person,—and cannot, therefore as President or other officer of a company, have dealings with himself as an individual. The Judge enters into this question at great length, and quotes a great variety of decisions, both in the English Courts and in our own, to sustain his position. The law seems to be clear, and it rests upon the plainest principles of common justice. An officer of a Corporation is a trustee. He is the agent of the stockholders, and it his duty to manage the property with sole and exclusive regard to their interests. He is acting for them, and is compelled by law to hold himself aloof from all temptation to do them injustice for his own emolument. If he has to sell property which belongs to them, he must sell it on their behalf and to the best advantage for them. But if he becomes himself the purchaser, his interest is hostile to theirs. He is naturally inclined to take advantage of knowledge he may have acquired as their trustee,—to conceal facts which might enhance the value of the property in the eyes of others,—to discourage others from offering a large price for it. A hostility of interest is created by the very fact of his proposing or attempting to purchase, and therefore the law does not allow it. Sales of property have been repeatedly set aside in our own Courts, as well as in those of England, upon precisely this ground. Lord Cranworth, in an opinion cited by Judge Davies, declares it to be a "rule of universal application that an agent having duties of a fiduciary character to discharge shall not be allowed to enter into engagements in which *he has or can have a personal interest conflicting, or which possibly may conflict, with the interests of those whom he is bound to protect.*" And Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, says that "this rule, as expressed, *embraces every relation in which there may arise a conflict* between the duty which the vendor or purchaser owes to the persons with whom he is dealing, or on whose account he is acting, and *his own* individual interest." And this position is reiterated and reinforced in a great number of other decisions cited by Judge Davies.

Suppose this principle were applied directly and rigorously to the management of the Railroad and other Corporations of the country. Suppose individual stockholders were to invoke its protection against the injustice of speculating directors and officers whom they have made their agents. Nothing is more common than for scheming men to seek these positions of trust and confidence for the very purpose of using the opportunities they offer for private emolument. It seems to have become the settled law, or at least the settled practice, of Presidents, Secretaries and Directors of Corporations to profit as largely as possible from their official position,—and until this decision there seems to have been no legal interposition whatever against it. For years the President of the New-York Central Railroad has furnished its supplies of iron and of wheels: its Vice-President has sold it large tracts of land:—and individual Directors have shared in various modes the profitable burden of carrying on its concerns. They have bought branch roads as *individuals*, and sold them to their own Company as *directors*, and always, as a matter of course, largely to their individual profit, and consequently to the equal loss of those on whose behalf it was their duty to act. The same practices obtain in nearly all the Railroad and other Corporations of the country,—and it is to them in good degree that are due the universal distrust and the low prices of our Corporation stocks.

This whole matter demands the vigorous and independent action of our Courts of Law. The immense body of stockholders, who have hundreds of millions of dollars in the hands of agents, require some more rigid definition of the powers of those agents and some more rigorous enforcement of the principles of justice against them. Judge Davies has taken the first step towards what, if carried out, would prove the greatest reform this country has ever seen. Let the principle he has laid down, be sustained by the higher tribunals to which it will undoubtedly be carried, and applied vigorously to the management of Corporations of every sort and description in the country,—and we should speedily see an end put to the flagrant abuses of trust which are degrading our character and enriching individuals at the expense of the masses of the people.

Mexican Affairs.

It need scarcely be said here that we are not among those who, in spite of the readiness with which they constantly encourage the United States to go to war with half Europe, are thrown into paroxysms of panic at the mere mention of political action by England or France on this side of the Atlantic. There can be little doubt that the recent and united demonstrations by those powers at Vera Cruz, are in every respect legal, and, according to usage, how little soever they may be in conformity with republican opinion or even with sound expediency. Both Governments have claims upon Mexico, which Mexico has been unwilling, and, through the anarchy in which her rulers have involved her, in great part unable to satisfy. Finding it impossible to obtain redress, or even definite promises of redress, the English and French Governments have insisted, from behind the loaded cannon of their ships, on the satisfaction of claims, in their previous prosecution of which they certainly showed as much leniency as even a weak power like Mexico could expect. In so acting, they have done only what France did under Louis Philippe, and precisely as England did, only a year ago, at Laguayra, in Venezuela.

On the score of expediency, however, and as far as regards the care and protection which such powers as England and France, and especially such a country as England, should extend to liberal principles everywhere, the allies, in menacing and coercing the Government of Juarez, have done a very foolish, ill-timed and ungracious thing. England, indeed, has unconsciously acted in this matter precisely as she has done in other recent instances, at the lead, and like a tool of France, for the furtherance of designs whose results must be odious to the generous and free instincts of the English people.

The evil policy of the course adopted by England in this matter can be demonstrated in a few words. The Government of the Republic of Mexico is nominally in the hands of the Church party at the Capital, as represented by Miramon. Equally in a nominal degree Juarez, on the coast, claims to represent the Government. *De facto* there are two Governments, each of which exercises power over the places which happen for the time to be under its control. The Juarez party occupies the outer edge of the country, and supports itself by the revenues derived from the Custom-houses. The Miramon party has hitherto been shut up in the Capital, which, together with some other important points in the interior, it controls, deriving its chief means from the Church, and from domestic taxation.

The Juarez party proclaims liberal Republican principles. The Miramon party declares its desire to be the maintenance of those reactionary ideas which lie at the base of the resuscitated Latin policy; and it is this latter clique that England has unconsciously assisted, by threatening Juarez from the sea just when Miramon was preparing to march upon him from the interior.

The success of such a measure, even if it should be successful, could neither permanently tranquillize nor satisfy Mexico. It is impossible, in this age of the world, and with the evidences of progress developing themselves everywhere, that a people who have once enjoyed never so faint a taste of the blessings of self-government, can be content to submit themselves to clerical dictation expressed through military power. The spirit of the age is wholly unsuited to such a system, and the spirit of the age extends even to Mexico. The present success of the Church party, therefore, and its consequent temporary and deceptive tranquillity, could only be the forerunners of more and more revolution, until the triumph of the liberal ideas of the whole people over the Latin philosophy of a wealthy faction shall have been finally secured—until, in fine, the spirit of the age has possessed the Republic of Mexico. England is, therefore, helping to establish a state of things whose ultimate tendency must inevitably be the impoverishing of the country which owes her a large sum of money, and the temporary crushing of those liberal principles which she professes to have most at heart.

The duty of our Government, alike towards Mexico and towards Republicanism, clearly pointed to the recognition of the Juarez Government. We did not stop to question the right of the Provisional Government of France when, on this day eleven years ago, the American Minister at Paris hastened to present to M. Lamartine the recognition of the United States. In like manner should we have acted towards Mexico. The Juarez Government is, at least, as valid as was that of Zuloaga, or as is that of Miramon. Where all Government is based upon successful military revolution, it were hard for foreigners to decide on the technicalities of right. But the Juarez Government has had an accredited Minister dancing attendance for months at Washington, and praying for recognition in the name of his country and of the liberal ideas of actual republicanism. The President and his Cabinet however, have not chosen to recognize Mr Mata. They waited to watch the turn of events in Mexico, in order to ascertain which party was the stronger. Recognition by the United States would probably have been worth fully as much to the Liberal Party as the Church funds are to the Miramon faction; but liberal ideas are not more favorably considered now at Washington than they are in France. Our Government has done nothing in the matter, while England and France have taken a step which may suspend the advance of progress in Mexico, and, if successful, must inevitably lead, at no distant day, to the reopening of those civil dissensions inseparable from military dictation in a Republic, and which have already all but ruined Mexican independence.

A Light-House in the Skies.—The *Evening Post* says, in an article on the projected Observatory in the Central Park, that "Some twelve or fifteen years ago, when no great establishment of the kind existed in the country, and Mr. Adams' scheme for one was ridiculed as a light-house in the skies, a subscription was headed by the late President of Columbia College, &c." There are two or three very strange errors in this brief sentence. The National Observatory in Washington was founded eighteen years since, ample appropriations were made for the building, instruments, &c., and fifteen years ago it was completed. It is thirteen years since Mr. Adams died, and the phrase, "a light-house in the skies," was one of his own coining, which he put in one of his annual messages more than thirty years ago, when he recommended the erection of an Observatory by the nation. But as the nation was then greatly troubled at the enormous and ruinous expenses of the Government under his Administration—for they exceeded twelve millions of dollars a year—the scheme was not adopted, owing to the cost which it involved. But it was not the scheme itself which was ridiculed, but the phrase which Mr. Adams applied to it. If the present writers on the *Post* will turn back to the files of that paper, thirty years ago, we presume they will find that Mr. Adams' fanciful expression was nowhere more ridiculed than in its own columns.

The Ionian Islands.

The present relations between the Ionians and their protectors display an amount of *naïveté* on the part of the islanders, and an amount of good nature on the part of the British, that in these days of greed and astuteness are really quite refreshing. Mr. Gladstone, as our readers know, was sent out a few weeks ago as a Special Commissioner to endeavor to dispose of the divers grievances of the Ionians in a manner satisfactory both to the protector and the protected. That the latter were treated with cruelty by Sir Henry Ward, and have been in a state of chronic discontent ever since, is acknowledged on all hands. That it is disgraceful that such a state of things should exist in a country virtually independent and self-governing, and placed under the tutelage of Great Britain, solely because it was weak and needed protection, and she was strong and could give it—is equally certain.

The British yoke, light as it is, is too heavy, and ever since it was framed, Great Britain has found her ward restive, troublesome, refractory. Gladstone is a model conciliator, suave, courteous, enlightened, cultivated and sympathetic—already well known on the Continent, and above all in the Levant, to for the indignant protest which six years ago he uttered on behalf of the victims of Bomba's cruelty. No one can have less sympathy than he with either the fears or the aims of despotism; no one more sympathy with the hopes and ambition of a young nation. Gladstone has accordingly been in the Ionian Islands two months, busily engaged in smoothing ruffled susceptibilities, soothing southern irritability, calming down old antipathies, erasing the records of old quarrels, but in vain. His patients still long for "the purple seas," and refuse to be nurtured by cold Northern lands. In other words, Gladstone in anywise to the contrary notwithstanding, the Ionians desire to be part and parcel of Greece, and not the *protegés* of England, and they express their desires with charming simplicity. By the last accounts, after hearing all that he had to say, the Parliament appointed a Committee to consider what measures should be taken to annex them to the dominions of King Otho. The High Commissioner has pointed out the unconstitutionality of this course, and recommended that the Committee should be instructed simply to petition the Queen, which has accordingly been done. What the result will be remains to be seen; but certainly, so far, no one can charge the Ionians with want of frankness, or Great Britain with want of good nature.

It is impossible, however, to deny the justness and soundness of the Ionian views of the subject—and how those Powers which aided in establishing the Kingdom of Greece can deny their expediency, we hardly see. The Kingdom of Greece has proved a failure, mainly because of its contemptible smallness, or rather because, while calling itself Greece, it is but a small part of Greece. The whole Archipelago and the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor was in arms against the Porte in the war of the revolution. Every one of the islands furnished its quota of ships and soldiers and money. All of them were equally entitled to the consideration of the great Powers who interfered in the struggle. All men of Greek blood either fought in it or helped to pay the cost,—the Greeks of Constantinople and Smyrna, and Albania, just as much as the Greeks of the Morea. But when Turkey was beaten into peace and concession, only a favored few were permitted to reap the fruits of their toil and suffering. The boundaries traced for the new-born Kingdom by the allied Christian Powers, were purely arbitrary,—were based on no rule either of justice or of policy, and if they were fair towards one portion of the Greek population, were grossly unfair towards the rest. The inland line of the Morea excluded vast numbers of Greeks who had earned their freedom on the battle-field ten times over. A few small and insignificant islands were placed under Otho's sway, but the very flower of Hellas, the Sciotes, Samians, Mitylenians, Smyrniotes, were left under the Turkish yoke. And yet the miseries which had roused them into revolt had been fully as deep as those of the happier Moreans, and their sacrifices in the cause of Greek freedom had been fully as great. In like manner the Ionian Islanders—why, or for what reason, it would be hard to say—instead of being incorporated in the nationality, were left in a sort of mongrel organization, called a Confederation, under British protection, although a Gantiote or Cephalonian is just as much a Greek as a Greek of Athens, or Lyra. The whole thing was one of those bungling absurdities, which diplomatists call "settlements of questions"—settlements such as the arrangement of Italy in 1815, which sow the seeds of hate, discontent, and revolution broadcast, and which in a few years afterwards blossom into conspiracies, assassinations and civil war. The Turkish as well as the Ionian Greeks are naturally and justly incensed at their forced exclusion from the only independent community of their race which exists. They deny that Greeks are incapable of self-government,—and allege that the disorders of the present Kingdom are the natural result of its weakness, and not of its rottenness; that if Otho reigned over all the men who desire his rule, and who are attracted to it by the only ties which can ever durably bind men into a nation, the ties of religion, language, and consanguinity, and ages of community both of glory and of misfortune, he could not only maintain order at home, but make himself respected abroad. They assert that, if material prosperity be a test of the vitality of a race, and most European politicians are ready to accept it as such, no race has, considering the disadvantages under which it labors, given greater evidence of it than the Hellenic; that it is the only race capable of regenerating the Levant; and they ask what wonder is it, if the millions who are left groaning under Turkish tyranny, and hourly exposed to such horrors as have taken place, during the last year, in Scio, should prefer the sympathy which Russia offers to a whole people, to that which France and England restrict to certain localities.

Usury Laws in Ohio.—The Ohio Legislature has just been exercising its wisdom upon the difficult subject of Usury. It has repealed the 10 per cent, and restored the 6 per cent. law. By the former, parties might pay or receive any rate of interest upon which they could agree, but no rate over 10 per cent. was collectable. If the agreement was for a higher rate, the creditor forfeited the excess, provided the debtor chose to contest the claim, but the principal and 10 per cent. thereon could be recovered. That was the law which has been repealed. Six per cent. is now substituted for 10 as the legal rate. Few of the Western States make the loss of the principal a penalty for an agreement to receive Usury, as we do in New-York, and therein they evince good sense, to which we, unfortunately, have no claim. The enforcement of our Usury Statute is in almost every instance a monstrous wrong, and taking advantage of its provisions to escape the payment of a debt is usually on a par with stealing, so far as the morality of the case is concerned. We shall live to see a better law on this subject unless civilization takes a sudden turn backwards.

Cleaning the Streets.

Just at this time of the year, when we are about entering on an active Spring business, with three months' accumulation of filth in our streets, the old subject of street cleaning naturally comes uppermost in the thoughts of the people of the City. There is no season of the year when it is so important that the streets should be kept in order as in the Spring, for their ill condition not only retards business, but prevents strangers from staying here as long as they would if the City were purified, the atmosphere sweet and wholesome, instead of reeking with the offensive effluvia of all kinds of corruption and decaying matter. Under the best conditions it is hopeless to expect that the City will be kept clean, unless a new system can be adopted. But, under the existing state of affairs, the prospect is more dreary than it has ever been before, even under the administration of that calamitous personage, the too-well-remembered Arcularius.

Mayor Tiemann, for some inscrutible reason, chooses to coöperate with the Board of Aldermen in keeping in office the late City Inspector, who, having no power to act, can hardly be expected to do better than he did when he was legally the head of the Street-Cleaning Department. It is now two months since his term of office expired, and yet the Mayor permits him to occupy the place to which he has not a shadow of a legal title. The appropriation made to defray the expense of street-cleaning, last year, was $290,000, a sum sufficiently large to have enabled the City Inspector to keep the City perfectly clean; but he appears, according to the various items in the Tax Levy, to have expended in the neighborhood of $350,000 for this purpose, exclusive of the salaries of the Inspectors, Clerks, &c. The sum is inordinately large, but, if it were three times as great, the money would be well expended, and there would be no grumbling on any side at having to pay it, *if the work were done* and the streets were purified.

It is useless to look for any change for the better while the Mayor and Board of Aldermen show themselves so wholly indifferent to the interests of the City, as to permit a dog in the manger to arrest the most necessary work that any Department of the City Government has to perform. If the officers who have been elected by the people to look after the interests of the City are too careless, or indifferent, or ignorant to attend to their duty, it is quite time that the people themselves adopted some measures for bringing their servants to a proper understanding of their position. For the present there is a dead-lock between the Aldermen and the Mayor, and what with the obstinacy of one and the cupidity of the other party, we are likely to suffer more severely from dirty streets the coming Spring and Summer than we have ever done before.

Are We a Sharp People, or Are We Not?—Americans enjoy the reputation of having their eye-teeth pretty well developed, and are duly flattered thereby. The idea of being victimized in any business transaction is abhorrent to Jonathan's nature. Of the two, if driven to so dreadful an alternative, he would rather cheat than be cheated. It is not so much the money he cares for, though not indifferent to that, as the humiliation of spirit consequent upon being fleeced. In very many respects justice requires that we should admit the true Yankee to be fully deserving of his character as a keen, careful personage, whom it is exceedingly difficult to overreach in a bargain.

But it must, nevertheless, be allowed that in some notable respects, Jonathan yields his fleece like a lamb. Bring him face to face with his adversary, where he can look him in the eye, talk to him, whittle with him, and ten to one the opposite party comes out second best. Yet, when our people are called to deal with corporations, the tables are turned entirely. In that case they yield themselves unresistingly to a blind confidence. Their whole nature seems to be reversed. So great is their regard for Companies and Boards, that whatever such bodies tell them is swallowed without question.

A remarkable illustration of the confidence-game usually practiced with so much success, but which, in the case we are about to relate, failed in a manner rarely paralleled, and not likely often to be repeated, took place recently in this City. The occasion of it was the organization of a new Insurance Company. It is well known that the profits of insurance are large; consequently many desire to engage in that business. This is all right in itself. Under our excellent general law, any persons may associate themselves as an Insurance Company by depositing certain securites. It is just here, of course, that the pinch comes, and the cheating is done, when done at all. Well, a few individuals, who desired to get up a Company and fill the offices thereof, deposited what they called securities. Their next step was to make out a list of highly respectable names to constitute, in the main, the Board of Directors, reserving, of course, a few places for themselves. It was not expected that the highly respectable should take any active part. Indeed, the movers in the matter would readily consent to let them off for the bare use of their names. But the gentlemen selected did not view the subject in any such light. On the contrary, they insisted upon being troublesome. Nothing would satisfy them short of a scrutinizing business-like examination of the basis upon which the Company stood. There are some fogies of this sort still left. As might be anticipated, that meddlesome disposition on their part blew up the project. The Directors pronounced the securities of their own Company utterly insufficient and unsatisfactory! After so extraordinary a step, the thing, of course, could not go on; the enterprising gentlemen who started the Company, and got up the securities, withdrawing in disgust from the concern.

The story has a moral, somewhat too obvious to require elucidation. How many of those who confide their interests to insurance and other corporations know anything about the securities?

The Mint.—The annual amount of nonsense was ventilated on Tuesday in the Senate about the Mint in New-York. Pennsylvanians seem to labor under the chronic conviction that without the Mint Philadelphia would instantly become extinct—and gentlemen from other sections apparently imagine that its location in New-York is considered indispensable to the prosperity of this City and State. So long as this impression prevails, we hope it will never come here. Indeed, except for the sake of commerce and the benefit of the Federal Treasury, we should wish never to see any establishment which should increase the number of Federal office-holders in this City. New-York cares nothing whatever for the Mint on her own account. She has managed to exist and to enjoy a very comfortable degree of prosperity for a number of years without it, and we do not believe she will suffer seriously even if its absence were to be perpetual. If Government arranges these matters to relieve the necessities of the most destitute and needy portions of the country, let Philadelphia by all means keep it.

Special Election in the Twenty-ninth Senate District.—In compliance with the requirements of the statute, Governor Morgan has ordered a special election in the Twenty-ninth Senate District, composed of the Counties of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Horatio J. Stow. An opinion appears to prevail that, inasmuch as the second session in Mr. Stow's term will terminate in April, the Governor would best consult his duty by allowing the vacancy to remain unfilled. But that course is not permitted, the statute making it obligatory to order a special election, as the vacancy occurs before the 1st of March. The three counties named are, therefore, called upon to choose a Senator to hold the office during the remainder of Mr. Stow's term, to wit: till the 31st of December next, and Tuesday, the 15th of March, has been designated as the day on which such election shall be held. The constitutional hundred days end on the 14th of April, so that the new Senator will have less than a month of the present session before him, whatever prospects for the future his election may open up.

The advent of a new Senator will not probably change the relation of parties in the Senate. That body, as now constituted, stands: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 14; Americans, 2. Should a Democrat be chosen, the strength of the two leading parties would be tied. The probabilities of such a result, however, can hardly be considered flattering, when it is recollected that the vote of the District, on Governor, last November, stood: For Morgan, 9,234; for Parker, 4,838; for Burrows, 2,815. The poll at the special election will, as a matter of course, be comparatively light, and the result must doubtless make good, in a political sense, at least, the Republican loss by the death of Mr. Stow.

The Italian Exiles.—We understand that Madame Mario intends next week to deliver a lecture in this City, for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the distinguished Italian exiles who are soon to arrive in this country. Nothing could be more proper or timely than such a demonstration. We cannot doubt that this gifted lady's efforts in this direction would be warmly seconded by the great body of our citizens, and that substantial aid may thus be raised for these worthy and unfortunate victims of oppression.

Amusements.

Hope Chapel.—Exhibitions of art are seldom neglected in a city, where a single picture creates an excitement. Sometimes however a very worthy exhibition may be overlooked by the public, or passed by from a distrust of its character. Such appears to be the case with the "Illustrations of Washington and his Campaigns," at Hope Chapel. It may be that there is a touch of the old panorama—of those tedious unwindings of prismatic platitudes—in the announcement, and hence a creditable indifference on the part of the aforesaid public. But the naked truth is that a series of singularly meritorious paintings, curiously free from clap trap and pregnant with sound historical meaning, is without an audience. In the sad days of the old four-mile panorama, pictorial truth became so attenuated, that it was difficult sometimes even for a native to see the thread, and catch the clue of it. Pastboard villas, opaque water and impossible "snags" were the elements of the sort of beauty affected by the artists. It was very praiseworthy that the public wearied of such idle slushing. Later we had panoramas of European places; better, because the grandnesses of a city require grandeur of treatment. It is much easier to convey a meaning idea of a tree than of a lamp-post. The most creditable of the European exhibitions was rewarded with a fair share of patronage. Of historical pictures we have had but few. The present series is intended for the broad glare of gaslight, and the pictures are of mammoth size. There are twenty-four, illustrating a like number of memorable historical subjects. Artistically the treatment is bold, free and effective, without unnecessary glare or vulgarity of tone. Indeed, to the cultivated eye the quietness of the coloring will be a comfort and a pleasure. The groupings are picturesque, and convey to the mind an instantaneous impression of the scene delineated. When we add to these points the further recommendation that weighty historical authority has been consulted in the composition of the pictures we shall have said enough, we trust, to direct public attention to their merit. A more agreeable way of pleasing the eye and instructing the mind is not often met with. A very lucid and agreeable lecture by Mr. De Cordova accompanies the exhibition, and gives to it an additional feature of downright merit.

Hiawatha.—Our readers will be glad to hear that the success of the first performance of Mr. Robert Stoepel's work was sufficient to induce him to give it once more at the Academy of Music. Wednesday next we believe is the day. Every one will be glad to hear again the pleasant strains of the composer, the magnificent reading of Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel, and the fine choral singing of the Mendelssohn Union.

Harp Concert—Mr. Aptommas will give his second harp Concert at Dodworth's Rooms to-night, assisted by Mme. Carradori and Mr. Woelfgn.

Brooklyn Harmonic Society.—The fourth Concert of the season will take place to-night at the Athenæum, under the direction of Mr. Carl Pröx.

Sepulture of Americans in Roman Catholic Countries.—Mr. James O. Putnam, who is traveling in Southern Europe, furnishes in a letter to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* some interesting facts relative to the sepulture of our countrymen who happen to die in Spain. He found a beautiful cemetery in the outskirts of the City of Malaga, belonging to English Protestants. Situated on a bluff overlooking the Mediterranean, it is well laid out, carefully kept, and altogether a most lovely spot. With the exception of one at Cadiz and another just obtained from the reluctant authorities at Madrid, it is the only place in Spain where a "heretic" can receive decent burial. It was founded by the persevering exertions of the late Mr. Mark, long the English Consul at Malaga, who never gave over his importunities till his most Catholic Majesty gave assent to the grant of land for that object. Prior to that time all Protestants, of whatever nation or condition of life, were buried by night, between high and low water, on the sea beach. They had about the same rites and offices as are given to dogs and beasts of prey. The English Government aided the liberality of its own subjects resident in Malaga to purchase the plot of ground constituting the cemetery in question, and British courtesy has accorded to citizens of the United States the privilege of interring their dead within its inclosure. Mr. Putnam saw there the graves of two youthful New-Yorkers, a son of Judge Clark and a son of the late Jonathan I. Coddington. Our own Government has steadily refused to make any appropriation, however small, for the purpose of securing burial places for Americans dying in Roman Catholic countries. During the vintage season there are often as many as thirty of our vessels, with three hundred sailors, in the harbor of Malaga, and no season passes without more or less mortality among them. Our Consul at Cadiz informed Mr. Putnam that during the three years of his official term he had buried on the sea beach no less than thirteen American citizens, whom disease or shipwreck had thrown dead upon his hands.

The Ohio Interest Law Repealed.—The bill to repeal the Ten Per Cent. Interest Law has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature. It leaves the rate of 6 per cent. collectable at law. Parties can pay or receive any rate of interest on which they can agree; but they must trust to honor and not to the law for pay when it is over 6 per cent. This is the rate presumed when none is mentioned in a note or contract or on book accounts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The adourned meeting of this Committee was held last evening, present and voting about 67 members; absentees, 25. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats, from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards, was presented and adopted, admitting from the Sixth Ward O. W. Brennan, Julius Brill, J. W. Hawks, P. C. Van Wyck, J. B. Frink, and from the Sixteenth Ward, W. H. Bull, H. N. Sherwood, S. H. B. Vance, George Mausher and James Cuthill. Mr John H. White was admitted as a Delegate from the Twenty-second Ward. Horatio Smith from the Sixteenth Ward sent a letter of resignation, on account of dissatisfaction with the course pursued by some members of the party. The Committee then proceeded to vote for permanent officers, a previous vote having been passed making a majority of the whole Committee necessary to a choice. The principal contestants for the office of President were Judge C. J. PEABODY and D. D. CONOVER, Esq. There were in all 14 ballots taken, the ayes and noes being called in each case, without a choice—Judge PEABODY in every case having considerably the advantage, and once wanting only seven of a majority of the whole Committee. On the 14th ballot the vote stood: For PEABODY, 44; for CONOVER, 30; for others, 6. At 12 o'clock a motion to adjourn to Monday evening prevailed. The discussions, though warm at times, were generally characterized by fairness and good humor.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners met yesterday, Mr. CURTISS in the Chair. From the weekly statement it appears that 3,602 emigrants arrived at this port to Feb. 23, against 3,953 to the same date last year. The number of inmates in the institution on Ward's Island, is 1,985, and in the Marine Hospital 147. The aggregate receipts to Feb. 23, for commutation of passengers, were $13,606 43. To the same date the expenses were $17,706 50, showing an overdraft of $4,100 07. Mr. CARRIGAN announced that arrangements had been made with the Comptroller, by which the Commissioners would retain Castle Garden for the next year. They are to pay a rent of $12,000 for it. Mr. C. also said that the present arrangement by which the railroad companies pay the rent of Castle Garden, would then cease, the Board itself assuming the responsibility. This change he hoped would, in the future, remove all occasion for the complaints with reference to overcharge for tickets. The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—The Young Men's Democratic Union Club celebrated their seventh annual ball, on Tuesday night, in the City Assembly Rooms, the occasion being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Mr. L. F. HARRISON presided as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Captain Wiley, Mr. John E. White, Mr. Henry Libenau and Mr. Fagan were the prominent floor managers. Among the guests who appeared in the opening promenade were General Wool, Mayor TIEMANN, Major SHIELDS and Lieutenant SWEENY, U. S. A. Speeches were made by the General and the Mayor, exceedingly complimentary, of course, to the Club of which they were the guests. A very polite note was received from Lord NAPIER, to whom an invitation had been extended. Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, who had also been invited, was necessarily absent, inasmuch as the *Prince Albert* had not yet arrived at this port.

MISSING CHILDREN.—Within the past two months, three young children have mysteriously disappeared; and although the Police have used every effort to trace them out, as yet no clue has been obtained to their whereabouts. Another case has come to the knowledge of the Police, which is that of a youth named ROBERT L. WRIGHT, aged 10 years, whose parents reside at No. 607 Greenwich-street. The child disappeared on the 6th inst., and as yet no tidings have been heard of him. He was dressed in a drab jacket, dark brown pants, drab cap and spotted shirt. He is of medium build, blue eyes and fair complexion. Any information forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent will oblige the almost distracted parents.

THREATENED STRIKE BY THE GERMAN CARPENTERS.—The German carpenters in the City have held several meetings for the purpose of taking measures to secure an increase of wages. They have resolved to demand an increase of some 12 per cent., and have appointed Committees to wait upon the employers and ascertain what they will do. One Committee has reported that some of the employers had consented to give the increase. The others are to be interrogated, and the result made known at the next meeting of the carpenters.

RECEPTION OF WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Should the statement that WM. SMITH O'BRIEN is on board the Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, prove true, it is the intention of several Artillery Companies to give him a salute as the steamer comes in. The companies named are Capt. MCMAHON'S Company of the 4th Regiment; the Napper Tandy Artillery, Capt. SMITH, of Brooklyn, who will salute from Brooklyn Heights, and a Jersey City Company, who will salute from Bergen Heights.

ODD-FELLOWS' BALL.—The annual *soirée* of Mamre Encampment No. 30, I. O. of O. F., came off at Niblo's on Tuesday evening. It was a prominent feature amongst the celebrations of the day. At the commencement of the *soirées*, some seven years ago they were merely social reunions of the members of the Encampment and their friends; but from the popularity of the managers, amongst whom were JOSEPH SOBIA, JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Capt. JAMES HUSTON and C. S. GRAFFULA, they have grown into national festivities. The saloon was crowded. Social conviviality and the best feeling prevailed.

FIRE IN FIFTIETH-STREET.—At a few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning the smoking establishment of Mr. ADOLPH HECKER, in Fiftieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was discovered to be on fire. The building being a wooden one and old, the flames spread with great rapidity and consumed the entire structure, together with a frame dwelling adjacent, occupied by Mr. HECKER and family. The total loss is estimated at $1,500, which is partly covered by an insurance of $500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—An attempt was made yesterday to call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, to consider the case of JOHN MACKEY, who, as he thinks, has been unjustly expelled from the engine company to which he belongs by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Twelve Councilmen signed the call, but the thirteenth was not forthcoming, and there was no meeting held.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The regular meeting of the Board was held at 3 P. M. yesterday. ABRAHAM WEBB, of the Seventeenth Precinct, LORENZO TREADWELL, of the Eighteenth, JAS. BOYLE, of the Twenty-third, and SAMUEL MORTIMER, of the Eighteenth, were dismissed from the Department for dereliction of duty. The resignation of Officer C. M. MESSEROLE, of the Tenth Precinct, was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Pilot Commissioners, at a meeting held Tuesday, fined one of the pilot-boats $50 for not furnishing a vessel with a pilot when requested. The licenses of two pilots were revoked for long absence from duty without permission. Five others were reported to the Board as not being actively attached to boats. These cases are to be acted on at the next meeting of the Board.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 6 A. M. yesterday, was caused by a fire on the fifth floor of No. 66 Duane-street, occupied by BACHELOR & EAGLESON. The fire originated from a furnace, and the total damage was about $150. Messrs. TAYLOR & GEOGHEGAN, paper dealers, who occupy the second floor, had their stock damaged $100 by water. Insured for $1,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

FIRE IN WOOSTER-STREET.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the drying establishment attached to Mr. LORILLARD'S tobacco factory, No. 65 Wooster-street. The fire originated from the overheating of the furnace, and before it was extinguished effected a damage of $1,000 to the stock and fixtures. The loss is covered by insurance in various City Insurance Companies.

THE HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON FIRE.—Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets. Messrs. LAUGHLIN, LINDS, WALKER, and RACEY, members of Engine Company No. 40, rushed in and extinguished the flames. The fire was caused, it is supposed, by throwing a lighted paper among waste paper in a basket. Damage about $10.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that Mr. EVERETT delivers his Oration on WASHINGTON at the Academy of Music on the evening of Friday of next week, the 4th of March. Although this will be the third time he has delivered this eulogy in this City, there are still thousands who will embrace the opportunity to hear it.

NEGLIGENT PILOTS FINED.—At the last meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, one of the pilot-boats was fined $50 for not furnishing a vessel with a pilot when requested; the licenses of two pilots were revoked for long absence from duty without permission, and five others were reported as not being actively attached to boats.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—FRANCIS WHITE, a boy ten years old, was run over yesterday by a baker's wagon in Third-street, near avenue B, and instantly killed. His remains were taken to the residence of his parents, No. 172 Third-street.

THE LATE FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—Messrs. LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS desire to state that the fire reported as having occurred in Broome-street yesterday was confined to the rear building next door to them. The firemen saved their establishment from any injury.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF JOE COBURN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Joe Coburn, pugilist, entered the Broadway House, No. 433 Broome-street, and asked Mr. Stuart, one of the proprietors, to lend him $5. Mr. Stuart refused to do so, and Coburn became quite furious, and as he went into the hall-way smashed a glass door and ran away. The proprietors of the house went before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, and a warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Houston, who arrested the bully in Broadway, yesterday afternoon. On being taken to the City Hall Police Court, a number of Coburn's friends interceded for him, and he was discharged on condition that he would pay damages to Mr. Stuart. Justice WELSH, however, said if Coburn was ever brought before him again, he would send him to Blackwell's Island.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—As Officer Edward Mason, of the Fourth Precinct, was patrolling his beat on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, he heard a cry of "Murder," "Watch," &c., emanating from the premises, No. 21 Oak-street, occupied by John Doyle, as a rum-shop. Directly Mrs. Doyle came running out of the shop, and seeing the officer, she implored him to enter the premises and arrest her husband, who she alleged had been beating her and threatening her life. The officer obeyed the summons, but no sooner had he entered the place than he was seized by John Doyle, and his son James, the latter of whom snatched the officer's club from his belt and struck him several blows upon the head, felling him to the floor. The elder Doyle then seized a decanter, and with it struck the officer on the head, inflicting a severe wound upon the left temple. He then threw away the decanter, and, seizing a knife, attempted to stab the Policeman, and came near severing one of his fingers in the attempt. The officer at length succeeded in regaining his feet, and having obtained possession of his club, he dealt the elder Doyle a few blows upon the head, which so quieted the old man that he was enabled to take him to the Station-house, where he was locked up. The Officer then returned to No. 21 Oak-street, and arrested James Doyle as he was about making his escape. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, Tuesday, who committed them to answer the charge of felonious assault and battery. The officer is suspicious that the cry of murder, and the subsequent frantic conduct of Mrs. Doyle, was only a *ruse* to decoy him into the premises, so that they could revenge themselves for an old grudge which the elder Doyle had against him, on account of his agency in sending Doyle to Blackwell's Island some time since, for assault and battery.

A MAN CHARGED WITH THROWING HIS WIFE OUT OF A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sergeant Carey, of the Eighteenth Ward, in passing through East Twenty-second-street, saw a woman lying insensible upon the sidewalk. He had her conveyed to the Station-house, but she was unable to give her name, or a statement as to how she came where the officer found her. She was found to be seriously injured, and was shortly removed to Bellevue Hospital. It is believed her injuries will prove mortal. Subsequent inquiries developed the fact that the woman was the wife of Christopher Martin, an Irish laborer, living at No. 160 East Twenty-second-street. The neighbors stated that they had heard Martin and his wife quarrelling, and gave it as their opinion that he had thrown her from the window. Martin was arrested and committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to await the result of his wife's injuries. He declares that she was intoxicated and accidentally fell out of the window.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.—Two men who gave their names as Chas. Johnson and Geo. Buckley, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $80 from the store of Fellows & Co., Maiden lane. The two men called at the store about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and after looking at, and pricing some watches, left, saying that they had been offered similar watches at the store adjoining for less money. Directly after they left the clerk discovered that one of the watches which they had examined was missing. On calling at the adjoining store he ascertained that no such persons had been there. He gave a description of the men to the police who soon after arrested them in Broadway. On being brought before Justice WELSH, the prisoners feigned drunkenness, and pretended to be ignorant of the whole transaction. They were searched, and $110 in bills was found on the person of Johnson, and about $15 on Buckley. Justice WELSH committed them for examination.

DROVE HIS HOGS TO THE WRONG MARKET.—Officer Biglar, of the Eleventh Precinct, early on Tuesday morning, discovered a man driving a drove of hogs through Rivington-street, and on making inquiries was told that they were being driven to the slaughter house in Clinton-street. The officer, not being satisfied with this explanation, pressed his inquiries further, when the hog drover became so disgusted with his inquisitiveness that he left his hogs and ran off. The officer then drove the swine to the Station-house, where they were claimed in the morning by Patrick Clue of Fourteenth-street near avenue A, who alleges that they were stolen from his pen during the night.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—A man calling himself Charles Walker, was arrested on Tuesday morning, for picking the pocket of Mrs. Elizabeth Black, at the Jersey City Ferry. He was seen to commit the act by a gentleman from Richmond, Virginia, who immediately collared the thief, but he escaped and was pursued several blocks before he was captured. On being brought before Justice WELSH he demanded an examination at the Court of Sessions, and was committed for trial. The reason for his preference for the Court of Sessions is probably the hope that the witness will leave before his trial comes on.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—Patrick Boylan, a youth residing in the Eighth Ward, escorted a young girl named Mary Ann Ryan to a ball on Monday night. About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning as he was returning with her home, he met some half dozen of his acquaintances in Varick-street, who attempted to outrage the girl. Officer Palmer heard her screams, and ran to her rescue, and seeing him advancing the villains fled. Subsequently Boylan and another youth named Mathew McCloskey were arrested, and were on Tuesday committed to prison by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

THE AMERICAN UNION CASE.—The examination in the case of the directors of the "American Union," charged with obtaining coal under false pretences, was continued yesterday before Justice WELSH. Augustus H. Wheeler, the Secretary of the Union, was put upon the stand, and stated that he was present at the interview between the directors and the complainant at the time of the alleged false false representations, and that no representations other than what the facts warranted were made by either of the directors. The examination will be continued.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—The crew of Harbor Police boat No. 1 arrested this morning a junk dealer named Franklin Ash, well known to the police, together with two sailors belonging to the brig *Cemantha Hopkins*, in the act of stealing two boxes of sugar, the property of Messrs. Sturges & Co., South-street. They were taken before Justice WELSH and committed. The same boat's crew captured a boat this morning about 1 o'clock with a cask of sugar in it. The thieves had fled. The property was taken to the Harbor Police Station for identification.

WOMAN ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Officer Rhode, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday attempted to arrest a woman named Alice Shehan, residing at No. 82 Oliver-street. Alice objected to accompanying the officer in compliance with his request, and upon the latter insisting, she caught up a carving-knife and cut his head badly. For her attempt to stab the officer, Justice CONNOLLY committed her to the Tombs.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Two Irish women, giving their names as Elizabeth Smith and Catherine Burke, were yesterday detected in the act of picking the pocket of an elderly lady in Canal-street. They were arrested and conveyed to the Police Headquarters, where a very good likeness of Elizabeth was found in the Rogues' Gallery. The other woman was asked to sit for her likeness, but she positively refused. Both were committed for examination.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—James Patridge, a resident of Newark, N. J., while in a porter-house on the North River side of this City, on Tuesday evening, was brutally beaten, as he alleges, without provocation, by Henry Curtis and Philip Lynch. His nose was broken and one of his eyes nearly gouged out. The accused parties were committed to the Tombs for trial.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Report of the Treasurer—Showing how Much Good may be Done with a Very Little Money.

The statement herewith rendered shows in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ending the first day of February, 1859:

The balance remaining on hand, Feb. 1, 1858, was	$65 97
Received from all sources since then	17,303 32
Making	$17,369 29
Expended during the year, as per statement	17,072 40
Leaving a balance now on hand of	$326 89

The reserve fund of the Society, at the close of last year (being the balance of Mr. J. B. BARNARD'S bequest) consisted of 60 shares of Metropolitan Bank stock. That is now reduced to 28 shares; the resources having failed to meet the expenditures by upwards of $3,000. Another year of similar results will swallow up the balance, and leave the Society without any reserve fund wherewith to meet a temporary deficiency in its receipts. In which event, the Trustees would be compelled to contract their operations, after having acquired so large an experience as to insure great usefulness.

It will be seen that the outlay has been larger than ever before, by the sum of $1,505 98; and nearly $7,000 larger than the average expenditure for the first five years. Each succeeding year finds more poor to relieve, more weak to protect, more depraved to reform. For, as the Society becomes better known at home and abroad, its operations are more and more extended; consequently, the applications for relief are constantly increasing.

The receipts and expenditures for each of the past six years, will appear by the following table:

	Received.	Paid.	Balance.
1853	$4,732 77	$4,191 55	$541 22
1854	10,399 86	9 939 88	459 98
1855	10,524 06	10,027 09	496 97
1856	12,148 67	11,532 75	615 92
1857	15,662 39	15,566 42	95 97
1858	17,399 29	17,072 40	326 89
Aggregate amount paid		$68,330 09	

From the foregoing it appears that the Society has paid out, in six years, $68,330 09; every cent of which has been applied directly to the objects of the Society. What those objects are may be briefly stated, thus: Taking destitute and exposed children from the City to the West, (between 4,000 and 5,000 have been so transplanted;) and when there, placing them in good homes; finding Children for the Industrial Schools; introducing such as are fit, and can be induced to go there, into the Public Schools; furnishing comfortable lodgings to newsboys, errand, and other boys; and, during the Winter, especially, our visitors are engaged in general mission work among the children of the poor throughout the City, often supplying clothes and other necessaries of life.

By this diversity of employment, not only the varying wants of the different classes are met, but every paid visitor, or servant of the Society, finds enough to do at all times. If proper allowance be made for the work performed in the City, and the probable cost of the same be deducted from the total expenditures of the Society, the remainder will be the aggregate cost of sending children to the West. On this basis it appears *that the total cost of each child transported to the country, during the past year, does not exceed twelve dollars.* Nearly eight hundred young emigrants, through the agency of this Society, have, in that time, found comfortable homes for the first time in their lives; and nearly four times as many in the five previous years.

Thus far this important work has been carried on without any aid from the State—though "it has done the State some service,"—whereas, many other benevolent institutions, equally deserving, perhaps, have received liberal grants, annually, from the Legislature. The City, however, did contribute last year, which precedent, we are encouraged to hope, will be followed up by a larger grant this year. It is doubtful whether the State or City Government can make an appropriation of money for any other object, which will be sure to yield so large a return, *even in a financial point of view*, as a liberal donation to the Children's Aid Society. Indeed, this Society has a just and equitable claim upon both State and City—as well as upon all individuals who have property to be protected—for generous aid and hearty support. Take a case by way of illustration, which proves "the ounce of prevention better than the pound of cure." A poor, destitute boy, born of depraved, dissolute parents, in the City of New-York, is surrounded by vice and temptation. He is morally certain to grow up there a vicious youth and a criminal man. It is equally certain that it will cost the State and City a large sum of money to guard against his depredations, and then to punish him for crimes, which, by early neglect and misfortune, he was left to commit. For the paltry sum of twelve dollars the Children's Aid Society could have saved that large sum, and *the man, too!* It would have taken him while young to the West; secured for him a good, comfortable home, where he could have had the privilege of honest labor, and would almost surely have become a respectable, worthy man. Is not a gain of hundreds of dollars in a single case worthy the serious consideration of our State and City rulers, *simply as a question of finance?*

But, in a moral point of view, it becomes a still more serious question. One is led to ask—*Who is the guilty man?* Is it he, who, without any free-will or choice on his part, opens his eyes in the midst of squalor, want, and misery; and, as he looks around him, behold a world of intemperance, violence, and sin of every hue and form, into which he has been born, and to whose malign influences he can scarcely fail to become a victim?

Or, is it he, who, born under Christian influences, far removed from sinful temptations, favored of Providence, and possessing riches in *excessive abundance*, yet refuses to contribute his just share towards the amelioration of the condition of the ignorant, tempted poor? Is not *that* man the really guilty one, who, having the power to prevent crime, refuses, or neglects to exercise it, and thus permits his benighted neighbor to commit the dark deeds which might have been averted, by the use of the very gold which corrodes his own heart?

There are, probably, many of our wealthy men who could well afford, any one of them, to pay the entire annual expense of the Children's Aid Society, in return for the protection it affords to their property, and the reduction it causes in their taxes, by the prevention of crime; and yet, from none of them has the Treasurer had the pleasure of receiving any contribution whatever. A greater loss to them, perhaps, than to the Society! Others, far less able to bear the expense of public charities, have to pay, not only their own just portion, but (shame, that it is so!) a share of the rich man's too! These charity expenditures, it must be remembered, are not a legal tax on the community, but a moral one on property, which property, in large masses, refuses to recognize. We are happy to acknowledge, however, among our "Merchant Princes," or rather our *Christian Merchants*, many uniform and generous supporters of the Children's Aid Society. But by far the largest amount, as will be seen by our list of donations, has come, both at home and abroad, from among those possessing moderate means—whose sympathies are active and more immediately alive to the wants of the neglected, destitute, ignorant poor; those, in a word, who believe it as much a duty to be charitable, as it is to be honest!

We ask, then, that the State, the City and individuals whom Providence has favored, should regard this institution in its proper light; appreciate its just claims upon their support; observe how noiselessly, and economically, and consistently it pursues its course; scan the good it claims to be doing in various ways, especially in draining the low places of this City, in purifying its polluted life-springs, causing them to disappear entirely from our sight—like the subterranean rivers of Florida—but only that they may flow more freely towards the West, there to well up fresh and pure, pressing onward still towards the setting sun and the rising empire.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 23.

In the case of James Gallagher, convicted of the murder of Hugh Kelly on the 30th of June, 1857, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, a new trial has been granted. Opinion by Judge EMOTT. Gallagher was sentenced to be executed, but obtained a stay of proceeedings just in time to save himself. He is confined in the Kings County Jail.

THE LAGER-BIER CASES.

The People ex rel. George Staats and Jacob Staats, vs. Lyman Tremaine, Attorney-General, &c.—Judgment for defendant, denying peremptory *mandamus*, with costs. Judge STRONG dissenting. Opinion by Judge EMOTT. This grew out of the celebrated lager bier cases—a test case under the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, wherein Col. Charles J. Jack, as counsel for defendant, succeeded in proving that a man might drink a hogshead a day of the Teutonic beverage and not get the least mite intoxicated. Having beaten the State he demanded payment of costs from the State amounting to some $400, under a section of the statute which he construed to cover the costs in this case. But the Comptroller could do nothing without the sign-manual of the Attorney-General, who refused to comply with the demand made upon him. An application was then made for a peremptory *mandamus*, which it will be seen has been refused.

Roswell Graves, respondent, vs. Hiram Berdan, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered in the City Court, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT, Judge STRONG dissenting.

This suit was brought to recover about $800 rent after the premises had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Berdan is the extensive mechanical steam bread baker. He leased the old market-building on Fulton-avenue, between Hoyt and Bond streets, of Mr. Graves, and established his bakery. Soon after he got under way the Fire Wardens notified the owner that the heat was too intense for the flues in the building. The owner notified the tenant repeatedly of this fact and warned him of the consequences. The warning it is alleged was not heeded, and as a consequence the building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Graves brought suit for rent for a quarter after the building had been destroyed and recovered a verdict which is now reversed. Other suits are pending against Mr. Berdan for loss of insurance, &c., through his neglecting to act upon the warning given him as to the danger of fire, &c.

William H. Mershon, respondent, vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant—Judgment of the City Court of Brooklyn reversed, and new trial ordered; the cost to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT. In this case judgment was obtained against the Railroad Company for damage to plaintiff, on National-avenue, Greenpoint.

Benjamin Middleton, respondent, vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

John Forsyth, respondent, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants.—Judgment of the County Court and of the Justice reversed with costs.

Elijah Lewis et al., respondents, vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellants.—Judgment reversed with costs, and judgment ordered for the defendants on the demurrer, with leave to the plaintiff to amend on the payment of costs. Opinion by Judge STRONG.

In the matter of the County Treasurer of Dutchess County.—Ordered that the said County Treasurer show cause on the first day of the next General Term why an attachment should not issue against him for refusing or neglecting to comply with the rules of the Court, and render an account of the funds and investments under his charge. A copy of this order to be served upon said Treasurer by the District-Attorney of Dutchess County, thirty days before said term.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 34, 46, 50, 52, 54, 57, 60, 63, 65, 67, 69, 55, 8, 61, 67, 58, 16, 17, 53.

THE ATLANTIC BANK DIFFICULTY.—The missing Teller of this Bank has not been found as yet, and it is surmised by some that he left Brooklyn in season on Monday to take the California steamer of that day. His absence was not noticed Tuesday morning at the Bank, until a note was received from his wife, relative to his having been absent from home all night. Upon examining the safe it was found that nearly all of the bills on other Banks and all of the specie had been removed. The Bank has security for $10,000. OSCAR A. FIELD, the missing Teller, is about 35 years old, a native of New-Jersey, and leaves a wife and two children. He has been in the Atlantic Bank seven years, and had the entire confidence of the Bank officers.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FERRIES—The Brooklyn *Times* says that Messrs. MESSEROLE & Co., the new lessees of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries, will purchase of LAYTON & Co. the Grand-street boats and appurtenances, and that GEO. LAW has purchased the Peck-slip boats and appurtenances, and that Mr. LAW intends to abandon the South Tenth-street slip and run to South Seventh-street. Messrs. MESSEROLE & Co. will make their Peck-slip landing at the foot of South Sixth-street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

To Consumptives.
Statistics show that from twelve to fifteen persons die of Consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No. 166 Courts-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; at No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; and in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Sole Importers of
"LONDON JOCKEY CLUB HOUSE GIN,"
A. E. & C. E. TILTON.
Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium and Bazaar, No. 409 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. They also keep Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box; Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. HILL'S Arctic Ointment for Chaps, Burns, Bunions, Boils, &c.; 25 cents a box; warranted; No. 1 Barclay-st.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order, with plain or bayadere bosoms, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Female Belts and Supporters, Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss, superior to any other now in use. No. 4 Ann-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GILES—JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, RICHARD GILES to Miss JOANNA M. JONES, only daughter of S. W. Jones, Esq., all of this City.

QUINTARD—ADAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the Rutgers st. Church, by the Rev. M. T. Adam, J. F. QUINTARD to MARY J., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

ROBERTS—BARNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 23, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, Mr. R. J. ROBERTS to Miss CARRIE M. BARNETT, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Barnett, Esq., all of this City.

WHITMAN—MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, THOS. J. WHITMAN to Miss MARTHA E. MITCHELL, all of Brooklyn.

BAMPTON—APPLEBY.—At Spotswood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Lyle, Mr. GEO. W. BAMPTON to Miss AURORA APPLEBY, daughter of Leonard Appleby, Esq., all of New-Jersey.

KAVANA—SIMONSON.—At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. ROBERT KAVANA to Miss EMILY JANE SIMONSON.

BARKER—NEWKIRK.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, JAMES W. BARKER, of this City, to ANNIE, daughter of Thompson Newkirk, Esq., of the former city.

TRUSLOW—WHITEMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., EDWARD TRUSLOW, of New-York, to KATE L., third daughter of the late John Whiteman, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 21, of croup, ADA DIEDRICH HAVEMEYER, youngest daughter of the late Diedrich M. Havemeyer, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 West 14th-st., on Friday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NICOL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 6 o'clock A. M., of inflammation of the lungs, MIRANDA LUCRETIA, daughter of FRANCES B. and C. B. Nicol, aged 3 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 438 Broome-st.

HOGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 23, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, JOHN HOGAN, Senior, formerly of Cashel City, Ireland, aged 58 years.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, from his late residence, No. 46 Elizabeth-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends are requested to attend.

COLLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, NASON B., only child of Nason B. and Louisa S. Collin, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 West 32d st., without further invitation.

TITUS.—In this City, on Tuesday Feb. 22, aged 85 years, JARVIS TITUS, Apothecary of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane for a period of twenty-six years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Asylum.

SEIXAS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, of inflammation of the lungs, HENRY KING, son of Hyman L. and Sarah H. SEIXAS, aged 11 months and 18 days.

GAGE.—Suddenly, HAMPTON D. GAGE, Jr., son of Hampton D. and Mary E. GAGE.

Full particulars in Friday's papers.

DICKSON.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, Mrs. ANNET M. NELSON, wife of the Rev. L. M. Dickson, aged 21 years and 11 months.

Her remains will be taken to Ryegate, Vt., for burial, leaving the residence of her husband, No 210 Dean-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock precisely, for the New-Haven depôt, 27th-st., at 2:45 P. M.

CARRICK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, of scarlet fever, HENRY EDMUND, eldest son of Abm. H. and Olivia Carrick, aged 3 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 360 South 5th-st., Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

DUDLEY.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, of consumption, GILMAN, son of Gilman and Margaret Dudley, aged 20 years and 8 months.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

BELDEN.—At Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, MYRA, wife of

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen Co.; may be divided for 2 or more country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for City property improved. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Dépôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

EXECUTORS' SALE BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY next Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 636 Hudson-st., west side, near Perry-st. House 16 by about 30 feet. Lot, 16 feet front, 16 feet 9 inches rear, 62 feet 6 inches in depth, on south side, and 67 feet 5 inches on the north side. Terms, 10 per cent. and the Auctioneers' fees on day of sale. 40 per cent. in 20 days, when the deed will be delivered. 50 per cent. to remain on bond or mortgage, at 7 per cent. For more particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 209 Front-st.; ELISHA TROUGHTON, No. 96 Roosevelt-st., Executors of Edward Luxford, deceased.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 7th place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 33 by 80, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property is first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

One brown-stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

These houses have all the modern improvements.

Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.

Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.

One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 163 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manfacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes walk from Court-st. Fleet Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 126 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, 138 East 3d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, three minutes' walk. Also a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x89; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 138 Madison-st., between Market and Pike sts., with the unexpired term of lease of lot, and privilege of renewal; lot 25x100 feet, house 25x44 feet, two stories in front, three in the rear, with all the conveniences of sewer, wash-room, with set tubs, hot and cold water, bath, and gas throughout, and in excellent order. Apply as above, or to H. AIKMAN & SON, No. 89 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 200 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story attic and cellar frame house 22x26 feet; extension 13x26 feet; two stories, all filled to peak with brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries, and closets, &c. All in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-av. Car route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRELL, DAVISON & BURRELL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 82d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, to settle up an estate, situate at No. 137 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.; has gas, water and every other convenience to make it desirable, for $18,000. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. N. B.—Stable in the rear.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply on the premises to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray hill,) a three story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st.; for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 37 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, heating tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONFROSS, Java-st., 6th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—STORE AND HOUSE NO. 124 10TH-av. at a bargain. The house has six tenements. The store is suitable for a feed store. For further particulars inquire of PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st. Messrs. Phelps & Palmer have also country, Brooklyn and City property for sale or exchange. A FEW DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 36 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Dépôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No 98 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUC-TION.—Situated in the town of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, about six miles from Fishkill Village, and eight miles from the Hudson River Railroad; said farm contains about 213 acres of choice land, which is under a high state of cultivation, with a large and commodious dwelling house, two tenant houses, barns, stables for 40 head of cattle, &c. The farm is well watered with springs and streams, and never failing wells at the door and barns, and has a large orchard, comprising various kinds of fruit trees all in bearing. There is also a large fish pond on the place, well stocked with perch. To any one wishing to purchase this is a rare chance, as the owner is desirous of selling the same. Said farm will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Courthouse in Poughkeepsie, to the highest bidder. For further information inquire of J. B. PUDNEY, No. 158 Chambers-st, New-York, H. D. VARICK, Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB PUDNEY.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 28x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 60 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 60 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF HOUSES NOS. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., on the southwest corner of Greenwich st., together with the stock and trade of the grocery, provision and market business, so successfully carried on by the present proprietor for the past eight years; also, the lease, stock and trade of the grocery and liquor store No. 415 Greenwich-st., on the northeast corner of Hubert-st.; also, the lease of house and store, with new brick stable in the rear, No. 92 North Moore-st., on the southeast corner of Washington-st. Inquire of J. NELSON on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES, sixty in timber, situated in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling; no waste land; soil unsurpassed; fine orchard of best kinds of fruit; fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg, on the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughannic Falls. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Owner may be seen this day, at the office of Gibbs, Watson & Gibbs, No. 106 Broadway. A powerful and desirable water-power adjacent to the property will be sold with it if desired.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE Westchester County, situated on North street, about 1½ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,087, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements, and lot No. 38 East 13th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF ONE hundred acres, near the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., with good dwelling-house and outbuildings, abundance of fruit, and an excellent spring of water; within ten minutes' walk of Railroad Dépôt at New Brunswick. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house No. 120 East 12th-st., 23 feet 4 inches front by 57 feet deep; lot 106 feet 10 inches. The house is in perfect order; parlors and halls beautifully frescoed, and the whole well painted and has all the modern improvements, and has always been owned and occupied by a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR MURRAY HILL.—MUST leave the City, and want to sell, a 4-story brown-stone house, 17x53 by 100 feet, in 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., with all modern improvements; perfect order throughout; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage for a term of years if required. Address ANDREW, Box No. 177 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1 GRAMmercy Park, corner of 21st-st.; very superior, and ready for immediate delivery. Also, an English-basement house, with lot, on 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE with stables, and 4 lots of ground laid out in garden, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, or will be rented to a good tenant. Price $7 500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE or exchange, 124 acres, plenty of fruit, springs and brook; three miles from Grass Point and Haverstraw. Market for all kinds of produce on the spot. Good house, &c. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58; lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—FIVE NEW three-story and basement houses; high stoops and all the modern improvements, situated on south side of 33d-st., near 9th-av. For further particulars inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 29 12th-st., or of PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN THREE-story, high-stoop, brown stone basement house, No. 48 Barrow-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st. Will be sold on Friday, Feb. 25, at the Merchants' Exchange, if not otherwise disposed of.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING NO. 63 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts, furnished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; size 22 feet 2½ inches by 46 feet deep; lot 77 feet deep. Immediate possession given. Apply to CHAPIN & DAYMOND, No. 191 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 52 Powers-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic,) finished in good style, gas fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—EIGHT MINutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a well-built two-story and attic brick house, with rear extension, slate roof, gas, water, bath-room, &c., &c. Price, $7,000—with adjoining lot, $8,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to ELIJAH T. BROWN, No. 39 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 150 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house has all modern improvements, painted and grained throughout, hall tiled and frescoed, and all in perfect order. Also, house No. 215 Clinton st. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 26x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements, situate No. 173 Madison-st. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply to J. H GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Three lots, north side 63d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with the grade lying 250 feet east of Broadway, and 200 feet west of Central Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st, and 6th av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with two twenty feet lots; small stable on rear; cheap and terms easy. J. McCLAVE, No. 557 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 31 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE HOUSES and Lots, northwest corner of North 8th and 1st-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Vacant lots stock, bonds, &c., taken in exchange. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO. 153 one door south of 13th-st, an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of J WILTON on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, THREE LOTS on 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; two on 59th-st., running through to 58th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUC-TION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall-sts.; Chadeayne & Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford; David Chadeayne, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 2D-AV., SOUTH WEST COR-ner 19th-st.; Four story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue. Could be converted only altered for business purposes. Lot 28 by 75 feet; House 28 by 42 feet. Range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c., &c., built expressly for the owner's occupation. Price, $14,000. Apply to F. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

WHARF AND PLANT PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River being in front on 28th-st. 200 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE-SIZED THREE-STORY house and lot, pleasantly located; the house has been thoroughly painted and papered, and is in perfect order; all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience are contained in it. Can be seen from 10 to 2. Price $11,000. Apply on the premises No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—ON liberal terms, or will be exchanged for good improved New-York City property. Five full sized lots on 55th-st., north side, commencing 100 feet west of 6th av. Also 2 lots on 84th-st., north side commencing 100 feet west of 4th-av. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. It is 32 feet 8 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—ALL the property bounded by 145th, 148th sts. and 7th and 8th avs., containing 192 lots. This property will be sold upon easy terms and at a price that will make the purchase a very profitable one. N. B.—No other person is authorized to negotiate. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M at No. 31 Pearl-st.

MURRAY HILL.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A small house, old-fashioned, or a country seat near New-York, a desirable house and two lots on Murray Hill, near 4th-av., or house and stable on 29th st. Also a choice improved farm, unincumbered, near New-York, to exchange for western lands. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine sts.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 12th-st., No. 107, four-story basement, brown-stone front, first class, modern improvements, and a very desirable residence. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st, corner of Pine.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO FINE FURnished country seats on the Hudson River, one at Scarborough, 10 acres; the other at Sing Sing, 4 acres; both highly improved; five and ten minutes' walk of dépôts. Inquire of owners, GEORGE McCORD, Scarborough; WILLET McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or to CHAS. PARKER, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also, building sites and building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 23x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN HARRISON-STREET, CHEEVERplace, Brooklyn, a 3-story brick house, basement, slate roof, in fine order, lot 25x100; possession 1st May; is sold low to close an estate; price $5,500; $3 000 can remain. Apply to Mr. FURMAN, No. 85 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, from 11 till 4.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN THIS STATE FOR SALE.—About 117 acres in Sullivan County, New-York, 65 acres cleared the rest the finest of wood land. Is situated 3 miles from Rice Lake, which is fast becoming a fashionable watering place. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE.—ABOUT 619 acres of superior land, in Oregon County, the State of Missouri, the finest land in the State, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT PEEKSKILL FOR SALE.—A farm of 50 acres, 4 miles back of Peekskill, 1½ hours ride from New-York. Has a good house, barn, &c., and every variety of fruit upon the premises. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR CASH, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT BARGAINS.—Five on 99th st.; seven on 101st st. Also, the four-story brick dwelling-house No. 135 West 36th st., (has gas, baths, &c.,) at two-thirds its value, on terms to suit. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware merchants, No. 8 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN house, in good order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 144 East 35th st. Apply to J. O'DONNELL, No. 129 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOT AND GOOD CONveniently-built brick house, No. 102 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The purchaser can realize a good percentage for his money. Terms easy. Inquire of C. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 85 ACRES, WITH GOOD buildings, at White Lake, N. Y., 2 hours' ride from dépôt, and close to Post-Office, churches, schools, &c.; $4,000; boating, fishing, &c.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—87½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Beaton's, is a perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 16 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Dépôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. For further particulars, inquire of P. R WILKINS, No. 2 Pine-st., or of A. LE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house well filled with choice plants, and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SELECT COUNTRY RESIDENCE of about two acres of ground, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, and a few minutes' walk from the Dépôt and steamboat landing, with a good house on it, and the necessary outbuildings, such as greenhouse, bath-house, stables, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees, bushes, &c., and the place is kept in the best order. From $8,000 to $8,600 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

A NEAT COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with two twenty feet lots; small stable on rear; cheap and terms easy. J. McCLAVE, No. 557 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 31 Pearl st.

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FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, THREE LOTS on 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; two on 59th-st., running through to 58th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery; is 1¾ miles below West Point, near Gozzens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined, in perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament, contains 17 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and pleasant, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house, Summer wash-house, brick smoke-house, and hen-house, with yard. The gr

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

BY ROBERT HAYDOCK,
at his Auction-room,
No. 101 Liberty-st.
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock,
3,000 Packages BROOKLYN FLINT GLASSWARE.
Also, White and Decorated French China.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Attention is called to the sale of desirable improved and unimproved property to be made at Auction, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

DUANE-ST.—Extra-sized lots Nos. 130 and 134, near Church-st.

BOWERY.—House and lot No. 279, southeast corner of Houston-st.

GREENE-ST.—House and lot No. 19, near Canal-st.

GREAT JONES-ST.—1st class houses and lots, No. 17, 32, 34, 36 and 38.

DIVISION-ST.—Houses and lots, Nos. 250, 252 and 254, corner Ridge-st.

STANTON-ST.—House and lot No. 160.

HARRISON-ST.—House and lot No. 20.

AVENUE C.—Houses and lots Nos. 198, 202 and 211.

13TH-ST —A piece of ground, No. 332, with double houses thereon.

36TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east Madison-av.

48TH-ST—2 frame houses and lots, south side, 97 feet east of 8th-av.

61ST-ST.—House and lots north side, 220 feet east of 1st av.

3D-AV.—House and lot No. 722, near 49th-st.

Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

10 shares Market Bank	$100 each
20 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
80 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank	25 each
30 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co	25 each
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	100 each
100 shares Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co	20 each
5 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co	100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	25 each
15 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co	50 each
10 shares American Express Co	100 each
25 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co	100 each
10 shares North American Paint Co	100 each
10 shares Del. & Hud. Canal Co. (Scrip)	100 each
200 acres Military Land Warrants, dated March 3, 1855.	
$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, (6. S.)	
$10,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
$1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of 1867.	
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 28. Regular sales of Foreign and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at auction or private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JNO F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE,
REGULAR TRADE SALE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP's regular trade sale of Hardware, &c., will take place at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 73 William-st. Included in the above will be found 60 dozen cast steel and iron shovels and spades 1 case fine sheep shears, a large lot of damaged tea-trays, and enamelled kettle saucepans, &c., 3 casks coil chain, 100 fancy clocks. Also, part of a stock of assorted shelf goods. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No 33 Nassau-st., continuation sale of the stock of Messrs. L. G. CLARK & CO., insolvent, (some of which was sold on the 11th inst.) late importers and jobbers in segars, tobacco, wines and liquors, &c., including the following, viz.: Cabanas, Cabargas, La Nicotina, Blazing Star, Panatallas, Chincharattas, Maria Victot, La Rose de Sartiago, Cabinet, La India, La Adelato, Havana Segars; Meerschaum tubes, tobacco jars; Anderson's, Cornish's, Mrs. Miller's and Lillienthal's fine Maryland tobacco; Hennessey's, Otard, Martell's, Pruit, Castellon & Co.'s Lagarac, and other fine London Dock brandies; Champagne Cognac brandies; Lenia, W. D. G., Alorezo, Amontillado, pale, brown and golden sherries; Ports; Champagnes, Madeiras, St Croix and Jamaica rum; a line of very fine old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky; Irish and Scotch whisky; Holland and Cognac gin; also, pipage casks of brandy, &c., of various grades and vintages; also, a large invoice of Champagnes.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—OFFICE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—S BOGART will sell at 10½ o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., on the premises No. 69 Bowery, the entire stock of a furniture dealer declining the business, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, centre-top dressing and pier bureaus, mahogany washstands and sofa tables, mahogany parlor, dining-room and cane seat chairs and stools; mahogany and black walnut tête-à-têtes, sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany rockers and easy chairs, enameled chamber suites, hatstands, looking glasses, black walnut extension dining and tea tables, wardrobes, large double office desk, lot of window shades and curtains, office furniture, iron safe, store fixtures, hardware, shelving, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Deposit required from all purchasers. N. B.—Also, one horse, spring cart and harness.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 East 22d-st, near 3d-av., all the handsome household furniture at the above residence, consisting of parlor furniture en suite in rosewood, oak and black walnut, rosewood 7-octave piano forte, Brussels and velvet carpetings, one extension dining table, oak marble-top buffet, tea and dinner sets, rosewood etageres, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, rosewood armoire, plate glass door, &c., &c., to be sold by order of Peter Vial, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades, all of which have been arranged by William Galbraith, the well-known Taxidermist.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSTPONEMENT OF REAL ESTATE SALE.—The sale at auction of cottage houses and lots on 88th, 89th and 90th sts., and Avenue A, to have been made yesterday, 23d inst., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, was postponed till WEDNESDAY next, March 2, in consequence of the death of Mr. Baker.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—That valuable lot No 195 Duane-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., 17 feet 10 inches by 75 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps, &c., at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 5 Broad-st.

PETER PARES, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of the store for three years from the 1st of May next of the premises No. 616 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st., will be sold at auction on the premises on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the assignee.

JOSEPH PRAEGER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby-st. corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also China tea-sets, toy sets, jewelry, furs, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—AN ACCEPTABLE partner, special or general, would be taken by a wholesale house established last year, and now in good credit and standing. An accession of the above amount of capital would complete facilities for safely extending a profitable trade. Address JOBBER, Box No. 3,721 Post-Office.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of character to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 22 Coenties-slip, or of S. CUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A partial interest in a newly-invented article, of daily demand—patent right secured—now in successful operation, for sale on very reasonable terms. Also, interest in foreign patents if desired. Address McLEAN & CO., Room No. 20, No. 133 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING JEWELER, in Providence, who has a good shop, a complete set of tools, steam engine, &c., a partner who is acquainted with the trade, and can take entire charge of the selling department, and furnish some capital. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,750 Post-office, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUCRATIVE thriving business, who can bring $5,000 to $6,000, to come in as equal partner. None need apply unless he understands the grocery, coffee and spice business. Apply at No. 47 Fulton-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—THE PATent right of a new and valuable spring shade fixture for sale cheap for cash. Cost 25 cents to manufacture. Can be seen at No. 37 Park-row, or No. 145 Nassau st., room No. 9. R. P. WILSON & CO.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK and fixtures of a dry goods store, in a flourishing town, about three hours from New-York. Inquire of C. H. OLIVER,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, FOR A PARTNER, with a cash capital of $800 or $1,000 to engage in a manufacturing business already established. Apply at No. 169 Goerck-st. Also, 25 or 30 girls, to work in a match factory. Apply at No. 109 Goerck-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED WITH SOME CAPITAL.—Can clear $5 per day and upwards SURE. Call and satisfy yourselves at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 34, Moffat's Building. L. B. HOIT & CO.

TO BREWERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO hundred good new ale hogsheads, of sixty gallons capacity; or would be exchanged for barrels of the same good quality. Address COOPER, Box 194 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST P. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fourteen hundred and eighty five shares of the stock in the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BALDS, THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1859.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New York or Boston, by their American European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

NOTICE.—FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The parties incorporated by a recent act of the Legislature of Illinois under the name of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company, as the successors to and owners of the property formerly owned by the Fox River Valley Railroad Company, hereby give notice that a meeting of said corporators will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Julius Wadsworth, No. 29 Wall-st., for the purpose of organizing under said act of incorporation, electing Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be necessary.

B. W. RAYMOND,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. H. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1859. OLIVER BRONSON.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. P. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¾ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION
And the public are invited to call at No. 722 Broadway, and see
LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,
Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of
SQUARE PIANOS,
of the same make, just received, and
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At reduced prices.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, as Dr. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SON'S are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & HAMLIN'S and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $3 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Table House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 398 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 834 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT.

SPENCER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of Freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. ASIA, Capt. Dunlap.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The Owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.
The steamer COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Columbia, S. C.	$20
To Atlanta, Ga.	25	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Palatka, Fla.	20

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, A. G. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumping of one to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Lewis Parker, master, will leave on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasant and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, FRIDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R., for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 20 hours. Freight to Baltimore 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, about Feb. 24. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS E. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS E. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

**WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUkee Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 348 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might hereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise, in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse, or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other improvements on, or appertaining to, said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and sing

Additional from Mexico.

COURSE OF EVENTS IN THE INTERIOR.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, we have in addition to our correspondence already given, newspaper accounts from all parts of the Republic. Those from the capital give a clear and connected narrative of the exciting events that have recently transpired therein. They are as follows:

INAUGURATION OF MIRAMON.

The ceremony of taking the oath, as described, must have been unseemly in the extreme. In the first place, the President elect kept the assembly a long time waiting, because, forsooth, they had not sent him an escort such as he desired. Arrived finally, however, he manifested the utmost impatience, scarcely deigning to take off his hat and gloves, and made the responses in a brusque and contemptuous tone of voice. The ceremony completed, he is reported to have said to a friend at his side, "They have got me, but they shall pay for it." At another time he is reported to have said, "I only want my pay as President, my army, and a hangman."

THE DESCENT ON VERA CRUZ.

The descent on Vera Cruz, as before reported, would seem to be actually in contemplation. On the 4th inst., according to accounts in the *Progress*, a large number of capitalists, FOREB, ESCANDON, MANUEL LEPO, MIRAMON and BERTEZOU were in consultation how the necessary funds shall be raised. These gentlemen are said finally to have consented to a forced loan to the amount of $1,000 000. But this is doubtful. It is most probable that nothing was actually decided, though it is certain that the loan was actually proposed and discussed. The further anticipation of the revenues was also under consideration, but this was quickly dismissed, on reflection that no ports of importance still remained in the hands of the Reactionary Party.

As to the force actually available for the Vera Cruz campaign, MIRAMON is said, by his friends, to have some 6,000 men at his command. This army is made up from his old Guadalajara army, the army of the capital, and the remnants of the army of the East. Gen. CASANOVA has been named second in command; Col. ATESTARAN is at the head of the cavalry. The expedition was reported to have set out on the 8th inst.

On the other hand, we learn from gentlemen direct from Vera Cruz, that the idea of a descent on the heroic city, by MIRAMON, is there scouted at. The city is defended by 140 cannon and 3,000 men; the State by about 9,000. The Constitutionalist troops are neither well armed nor clothed. Their pay is also very much in arrears; nevertheless their enthusiasm is said to be unbounded.

THE WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE.

On the other side the Constitutionalists boast of great success. DIEGO ALVAREZ had routed VICARIO near Cuernavaca, and JOAQUIN MIRAMON, *en route* to San Luis, had met with a serious reverse in Zacatecas. DEGOLLADO, also, is on his way to the capital with an army of 4,000 men. CAAMAÑO and VILLALVA were with young ALVAREZ in Cuernavaca, which stronghold had finally fallen into their hands. It was reported that it was the intention of the Southern army to unite at some convenient point and march forthwith on the capital; in which case MIRAMON would have a fire in his rear.

FALL OF SAN LUIS POTOSI.

On this side also it is stated on the best authority, that San Luis Potosi had fallen into the hands of the Liberals. JOAQUIN MIRAMON, unfortunate in Zacatecas, failed to come up to the relief of the city, and the united army of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas entered without resistance.

Orizaba remained still in the hands of COBOS, but was vigorously besieged by the army of Oajaca, now united with a portion of that of Vera Cruz.

FORTIFICATION OF TAMPICO.

From Tampico advices are to the 1st instant, five days later. The city was quiet, and the garrison full of enthusiasm in the cause of order and the Constitutional Government. The repairs of the existing fortifications and the extension of other works of defence, ordered "to provide against eventualities," were progressing rapidly. The account, from which we copy, says in addition that letters from Havana express the satisfaction of the Captain-General at the manner in which the "forced loan" question had been settled. Letters, highly complimentary to the Juarez Government, had also been received at Tampico from the American officers at Vera Cruz.

LATER FROM TABASCO.

From the State of Tabasco news is three weeks later. A voluntary loan to the Juarez Government, to an amount sufficient to carry it through to victory," was before the people, and had been everywhere well received. The people of Tabasco are not only very liberal, but probably, to some degree, ignorant of the amount of money the Constitutional Government now stands in need of.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Mexican schooner *Polka*, from Vera Cruz for Tampico, foundered at sea somewhere south of the former port on or about the 25th ult. The crew were saved, but the cargo was a total loss.

Also on the night of the 7th, between Campeachy and the Coatzacoalcos, was driven ashore and wrecked the Mexican packet *Gen. Vega*. The Tabasco papers, from which we copy, give no particulars.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Advices from Vera Cruz of the 12th inst., represent JUAREZ as preparing for a vigorous defence of the City against the threatened attack of MIRAMON. JUAREZ has a force already of five thousand men, and two hundred field pieces, and had ordered an additional force of two thousand men from the interior. He had sanguine hopes of defeating MIRAMON.

The Illinois State Fraud.

REPORT OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE COMMITTEE CONTINUED—A GIGANTIC SWINDLE EXPOSED.

The Committee appointed by the Illinois Senate to investigate the Canal check swindle, reported on the 17th February. The report says that the testimony taken in the case is so voluminous that it cannot be prepared for publication during the present session of the Legislature. The principal facts ascertained are, however, given in a condensed form. They show the following condition of affairs:

"In 1839, the officers of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to meet their pecuniary necessities, as your Committee believe, issued $265 237 of 90 day checks, dated May 1, 1839; and also issued $123,317 of similar checks, dated Aug. 1, 1839. These checks were put in circulation for a temporary purpose, from the canal office at Lockport, Ill., and were in part redeemed at the branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, and a part were received for dues to the canal, or otherwise redeemed at the canal office. While preparing the amount so issued, the officers who prepared and signed the checks, not knowing how many might need, partially executed and filed up for future use a large amount of other checks similar in their character, but which were untrimmed, unregistered, and had not the Treasurer's name filled in. How large an amount was so partially executed and filled up, the Committee have not learned, because no register was kept.

The canal officers reported that all these checks had been redeemed, except $316, by 1843. The deficient amount was supposed to have been lost or destroyed. In the Fall of 1840, the redeemed checks were counted by Gen. FAY, Treasurer, and JOEL MANNING, Secretary of the Canal Board, and packed in a large sealed box, which was deposited in the Branch State Bank at Chicago. This box remained there until 1845, when it was removed to the canal office in Chicago." In 1853, Mr. JOSIAH MCROBERTS was, by Gov. MATTESON, appointed Trustee, on behalf of the State, of the canal, and went to Chicago, to receive from Gov. J. B. WELLS, the assets of the canal office. He received from him a box, that he thinks resembles the one described by Mr. MANNING as having been sealed, and left in the Chicago Bank, together with another box with a loose lid or cover, containing packages of canal indebtedness which had been cancelled with a cancelling hammer, which were broken, and on counting the contents were found to contain, in many instances, the amounts noted on the wrappers. He also found divers packages of canal indebtedness in the office, partially broken, and part of the contents were missing.

He then advised Gov. JOEL A. MATTESON, then Governor of the State, that he had received the books, vouchers, &c., of the canal office, and that much useless matter was among them which should be in some way disposed of, and by the direction of Gov. MATTESON he packed all of the evidences of canal or other indebtedness which he received from Gov. WELLS in a trunk or box (an ordinary shoe-box) for transmission to Springfield. In so doing he tried to put the sealed box which he had received from Gov. WELLS into the trunk and shoe-box, but it was too large, and he broke it open and packed the contents either in the trunk or in the shoe box, or a part in each—which he cannot certainly state. After packing the trunk and shoe box, he locked and sealed the trunk and box, directed them to Governor JOEL A. MATTESON, at Springfield, Ill.; put them on board the railroad at Chicago, and came with them to La Salle, *en route* for Springfield, Ill., where he put them in charge of Governor MATTESON, who was then going to Springfield.

There is no distinct evidence before the Committee that the shoe box has ever been seen since, but the trunk was found, during the course of the investigation, in a casement-room of the capital in Springfield.

It was opened, (there were upon it some appearance of having been sealed twice, as if opened and sealed again,) and the contents found to consist of a great variety of evidences of canal indebtedness, some complete, that had been in circulation, and redeemed and canceled, and some unfinished scrip, also canceled with a hammer. The whole contents amounted to nearly $2,300,000 of all sorts, although Mr. MCROBERTS stated in his report to Gov. MATTESON in 1853, that the contents of the trunk and box delivered by him to Gov. MATTESON, in the Spring of that year were only estimated to amount to $600,000.

It appears from the testimony of General I. B. CURRAN and A. H. MOORE, that Governor MATTESON boarded at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield, Ill., in the months of January, February, and March, 1857; that they each at different times were in his room at the hotel, and saw him buying of persons unknown to them, and apparently strangers in town, canal scrip or checks to an amount on some occasions of about $5,000, which he paid for in cash at the time, except in one or two instances he was noticed to give a check for the amount paid. Mr. CURRAN thinks Governor MATTESON paid on some occasions about 75 cents on the dollar for the principal of the scrips or checks purchased, to which amount was added the accrued interest.

Mr. MOORE swears, he thinks at some time in the earlier part of the Winter, he observed him pay about $1 20 on the principal and interest, but later in the Winter he paid about $1 30 on the dollar of principal and interest then due.

Mr. CURRAN thinks he observed purchases to the amount of from $30,000 to $50,000, and that some of the evidences purchased by Gov. MATTESON were ninety-day checks, and it was shown that Gov. MATTESON, in the Winter of 1857, funded some $380,000 of the State indebtedness of all sorts, other than canal checks of 1839. Mr. NILES testified that $200,000 of this sum was funded by Gov. Matteson for and on account of Clark, Dodge & Co."

The Committee add:

"The foregoing are the main leading facts of this unfortunate matter, so far as appears from the examination. The Committee forbear expressing any opinion of the guilt or innocence of any party connected with it. There are some inquiries as to the time when the complete and unfinished checks were abstracted from the proper depository for them, as to the contents of the sealed box deposited by Mr. MANNING with the Bank of Chicago in 1840, and the fate of the box delivered to Governor MATTESON by Mr. MCROBERTS, in 1853, which seems to require further investigation. Except what light a more thorough examination may shed on these points, the Committee do not expect the prominent features of the transaction will be at all, or not materially, changed.

That the checks were genuine, had most of them been in circulation, once redeemed, *and after being out of sight for almost sixteen years, have been passed upon the State, and either paid in cash, or new and authentic evidence of public indebtedness issued therefor, are facts, about which there is now no dispute*, and can be no question."

Senator MARSHALL made an additional report, recommending the official publication of the testimony. The Senate agreed, with the proviso that the report of evidence should be passed upon by the Committee. A resolution was then adopted, empowering the Senate Committee on Finance to investigate the present State indebtedness and its origin. The Investigating Committee was continued, with full powers.

Kansas Affairs—Statement of Dr. Doy and Son.

A letter from Dr. DOY and his son, published in the Leavenworth *Times*, narrates the sufferings of these gentlemen in their quarters in the Platte City prison, where their letter is dated. They say:

"We lay two nights in Weston in irons, before being brought here. Some of the colored men are here in prison that were in the wagons, as they would not *choose masters* nor admit they were slaves, being born free. Feb. 3, I saw a terrible sight. JAKE HUAD came into the prison, having a covered buggy at the door, ordered the free boys, GEORGE WILSON HAYES, late cook at Eldridge Hotel, LAWRENCE and CHARLES SMITH, of Brownsville, Pa., to come out and get in. They said they would walk in prison till their free papers came. JAKE took his whip and unmercifully whipped them till they consented to go with him—God only knows where. He said, "I am your master now, and by God I will make you obey me."

We have not seen a person that we know since our imprisonment, yet we are to prepare for trial on the 20th of this month. Neither my son nor myself have committed any crime or offence. We have violated no law, and yet we are now caged and fettered in a Missouri cell.

We are very filthy, having no water to wash with; nor are we allowed to go out to answer the laws of nature, and the stench is horrible. My eyes are weak—in fact, I am almost blind with the darkness of the iron box, or metallic coffin, in which we eat, sleep, and are shown to persons, who, with a candle, take a view of the "two live Abolitionists!" But as the cause of freedom demands this, we say welcome to it all; and if Missouri desires to become a Free State sooner than many expect, why then let them make us DANCE ON NOTHING. All we ask is that the citizens of Kansas stand true to freedom, and if our blood or our sacrifices will aid in advancing that cause, it shall be freely offered.

We would like to be treated like prisoners, (not like brutes,) and for ourselves, only desire to have a fair trial. We despair of both, however, as long as we remain where we now are, and throw ourselves upon the kindness and protecting care of Almighty God.

DOCTOR DOY,
CHARLES DOY.

A subsequent number of the *Times* states that the DAYS succeeded in making their escape from the Platte County jail. The alarm was soon given, however, and one of the prisoners recaptured. The other succeeded in getting clear, although a party was immediately organized to scour the woods and surrounding country.

LAKE VESSELS FOR THE OCEAN TRADE.—The initial attempts at direct trade between the Lake ports and Europe having been attended with so much success, Western shippers are preparing for enlarged enterprises during the coming season. A firm in Detroit advertise for the charter of *twenty* first-class vessels for the English, Hamburg, and British West India ports direct. The offers will be received up to the 25th February; the vessels to be ready to load by the 13th April, so as to take advantage of the first navigation in the St. Lawrence at the breaking up of the ice. The vessels will take out staves, choice timber, flour, &c., and return with sugar, molasses, and fruits. The Detroit *Tribune* says:

"We understand a number of the wealthiest and most influential merchants of Europe, as well as most of the heaviest New-York dealers, have taken hold of this enterprise, and that its triumphant success is a fixed fact. They firmly believe that the twenty vessels now advertised for, will be but the vanguard of an immense trade both to the European and West India ports, of which Detroit, from its central position and rich resources of the vast region of which it is the natural mart, will be the head-quarters on the Lakes.

THE COLCHESTER BANK DEFALCATION—EXAMINATION OF CASHIER JONES.—The Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* of Feb. 22, says: JONES, the Colchester Bank cashier, was taken to Colchester yesterday afternoon, by Sheriff PAYNE and Deputy Sheriff CHAPELL for the preliminary examination. He was taken before JAMES JAMES LAMB, Esq., for the preliminary hearing upon a complaint containing two counts: the first charging him with embezzling the funds of the bank to the amount of $40,000 while acting as Cashier: the second charging him with stealing bills of the bank to the amount of $10,000. The prisoner not being ready to proceed to trial asked for an adjournment to Tuesday, 1st March, which, by consent of the counsel for prosecution, was granted. Messrs. WAIT and STARKWEATHER, counsel for the prosecution, asked that he be placed under bonds, in the sum of $50,000, for his appearance on the day fixed. There being no objection to this sum, on the part of the prisoner, the Court fixed them at that amount. The prisoner being unable to procure bonds, the Court issued a *mittimus* for his committal, and he was remanded to jail. It is the intention of the prosecution to arraign him upon an additional charge of possessing bank-bills with intent to fill up and pass the same.

In case of conviction upon these several charges, his punishment will be not less than six, nor more than twenty years' imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison.

THE NEW FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.—A letter from San Antonio, signed by BOONE G. BRADY, and published in the Louisville *Journal*, says that the old party of fillibusters—WALKER, HENNINGSEN, Col. FRANK ANDERSON, and the rest of them—are rendezvousing at that point for a raid on Sonora. The writer says:

"General HENNINGSEN, Colonel JOHN MARKHAM, Major WALTERS, Captain F. WHITE and Lieutenant EDGAR HEWITT, of the Nicaraguan army, have arrived here to lead a large party of emigrants who are rendezvousing at this point, together with a party headed by Colonel KINNEY, from Corpus Christi.

General WM. WALKER, Lieutenant MAURY, Captain FOSSARE, and Colonel FRANK ANDERSON, of the Nicaraguan army, are at Galveston, *en route via* Vera Cruz, and will precede the whole party for Fort Yuma and Hermacillo, in Sonora, where General WALKER first figured in a revolutionary movement in Sonora."

THE GRAND DUKE PETER'S AMUSEMENTS.—This is what we were made to suffer morning, noon, and until late at night. The Grand Duke, with rare perseverance, had trained a pack of dogs; by dint of blows, and hallooing after the manner of a muleteer or huntsman, he made them go from one end of his two rooms (for he had no more) to the other. These dogs which showed signs of fatigue, or broke from their leashes, were severely chastised, which, of course, made them howl still more appallingly. When weary at last of this exercise, detestable to the ears and destructive to the repose of his neighbors, he would take his violin, which, as we know, he scraped infamously, and with extraordinary violence, while walking about the room. After which he would recommence the education and chastisement of the pack, which appeared to me really cruel. One day, hearing a poor dog cry terribly for a long time, I opened the door of my bed-chamber, where I was sitting, and which adjoined the one where the scene was taking place, and I saw the Grand-Duke holding up one of his dogs by the collar, while a boy, a Kalmuk by birth, whom he had, held the same dog by the tail (it was a poor little King Charles, of English breed,) and the Grand Duke with all his strength, was beating this dog with the thick handle of a whip. I began to intercede for the poor animal, but this only caused the blows to be redoubled. Unable to support this sight, which seemed so cruel, I retired to my chamber with tears in my eyes. Generally speaking, tears and cries, instead of creating any compassion in the Grand Duke, only made him more angry. Pity was a feeling too troublesome for his sympathies, and insupportable to his soul. One day, when I entered the chamber of the Grand Duke, my eye was attracted by the sight of a huge rat which he had hung, with all the accompaniments of a criminal execution, in the middle of a cabinet which he had constructed of boards. I asked him the meaning of it. He said the rat had committed a crime demanding an extreme penalty, according to military law; that he had climbed over the ramparts of a card fortress, which stood on a table in the cabinet, and had eaten two sentinels, made of paste, who were keeping guard at the bastions; that he had judged the offender by the laws of war; that his dog had caught him; that he had been hung without delay; and that he would remain suspended for three days, as an example.

Memoirs of the Empress Catherine the Second.

At Fall River, Mass., last week, the house of Mr. James Bodge, Captain of the Night Watch, was set on fire in the night by some ruffians. Capt. Bodge was on duty as usual, and his family, consisting of a wife and four small children, the eldest of which is ten, and the youngest a few months old, and his mother, about eighty years of age, were all sound asleep at the time.

[Advertisement.]
IMITATORS AND HUMBUGS.

Men and monkeys are allowed by the naturalist to be precisely alike in more than one respect. Monkeys are terribly imitative—the faculty of imitation is the life and soul of their happiness. Men emulate their imitative facility, and will sacrifice time and money for the sake of doing what another man has really and truly achieved. No matter how insufficient or how infamous may be the imitation, the imitators will cling to it with a tenacity only equaled by the tenacity of life evinced by the fabled Hydra, which grew a large number of heads for every one cut from its serpent-like body.

We find imitators in all the walks of life. And the reader will please comprehend that (monkey-like) imitation and theft go together. Nothing pleases a monkey (more intelligent than many a rascally man) so much as to be able to steal the night cap in which he gives his extravagant burlesque (or imitation) of the original wearer. Monkeys are the fools and villains of the brute species, and human imitators and humbugs are the monkeys of our own species.

In 1852, as will be readily gathered from a sworn affidavit, published everywhere, Mr. J. C. GAYETTY (who has been in the business of manufacturing and selling paper all his previous life) conceived and perfected a plan for making a paper that would cure and prevent that fearful disease known as PILES. This same paper was (and is) also calculated to avert the impending miseries of fistula. Mr. GAYETTY struggled for years to get his discovery favorably noticed by dealers and publishers. But circumstances narrowed his means, and it was only in the early part of the year 1858 that he met those who felt disposed to advance the funds for bringing the aforesaid discovery fairly and squarely before the public. He and his partners are now in a position to maintain their rights, and they intend to do so with all the might and main that may center in their pockets, their banking accounts, and their energy and industry.

The tale of MEDICATED PAPER, promulgated through the columns of the various newspapers, at once excited attention. The intrinsic value of the article advertised fastened the mind, and urged it into enthusiastic admiration. GAYETTY'S PAPER proved to be all that he and his partners claimed. The paper had scarcely been generally known two months, and its unparalleled success established, before men-monkeys had their cupidity excited, and imitations became numerous. There is a New-York and a Baltimore imitation, an Albany imitation and, for aught we know, a Kamschatkian and Otaheitan fraudulent similarity.

The cost of GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet is entirely beyond that of any other paper made, and it is sold at the lowest possible price. Anything offered for the same purpose at a less price, without GAYETTY'S endorsement, is a poisonous and villainous fraud, for which the venders are accountable at law as swindlers. Dépôt, No. 41 Ann street, New-York. GAYETTY'S PAPER is for sale there, and by druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and South America.

[Advertisement.]
Gold Pens,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
Penholders, &c., &c.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.
Gold Pens (made to order) from $2 to $40 per dozen.
Orders respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
STRANGERS IN TOWN.—KNOX the Hatter, for the especial accommodation of the strangers visiting the City, has introduced his Spring style of gentlemen's Hats. The beauty, richness of finish, novelty of style and exceeding cheapness of this fabric, must commend it to the appreciation of the sojourners at our hotels. Let them call at KNOX'S popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills possess more rare and valuable properties than all other medicines of the present age combined. Old sores are healed by a single pot of the Ointment; every derangement of the stomach and bowels yields to the Pills.

[Advertisement.]
1859.—SPRING IMPORTS!—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c: at extraordinary low prices. CROSSLEY'S new Medallion, 1078 !!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 23.

$1,000 Michigan 6s, '68..101¾	106	Hudson Riv. R. R.	32¼
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 89½	100	do	32¼
16,000 N. Car. St. 6s.... 98	50	do.....s60	32
18,000 Missouri St. 6s... 84½	300	Harlem R. R. Pref'd	39½
3,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds. 83½	500	do.....b10	39½
1,500 N.Y.Cen. RR. 6s. 92	40	do	39¾
1,000 do. 7s.....102¾	6	Stonington R. R....	63
1,000 Erie R.R. C.B.'71 38	7	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11¾
9,000 do.....37½	1	do	
6,000 Erie R. R. C.B.'62 37	100	Reading R. R	48¾
4,000 H.R.R.R.1st M..101¾	700	do	48¾
500 do.....101½	364	do	48¾
1,000 Har. R.R.1st M.. 92¾	200	do.....s10	48¾
1,000 Har. 2d M. B.... 88	200	Mich. Cen. R. R....	50¾
1,000 Har. R.R.3d M.B. 71	50	do.....s30	50
1,000 do.....71¼	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	17¾
2,000 Mich S.&N.I.Bs. 62	100	do.....b60	17¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds. 89	20	do	17¾
25,000 do.....s60	88½	200 M. S. & N. I. g.s.b60	45¾
11,000 Ill. Free'd Bds.. 9½	100	do	45¾
1,000 M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st. M. S. F. C. Bds.	95	50 do.....s60	45
1,000 Chi. St. Paul & F. Dulac Land G. Bds.	12¾	50 do.....s30	45
1,000 N.J. Cen. 2d m.b.	94½	100 Panama RR...at60	115¾
21 Chatham Bank.....	91	50 Gal. & Chi. RR.b60	69¼
50 Canton Company...	20	50 do.....s5	69¼
5 Del. & Hud. C. C..	99¾	50 do.....s10	69
20 do.....99¾		300 do.....s30	69
50 Cum. Pref.....b30	23¾	100 do	69
100 do.....b60	23¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R..s60	30½
110 Pacific M. S. Co....	78½	50 do.....s30	30¾
50 do.....b30	78¾	150 do	30¾
1050 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	78¾	1250 Chi. & R. Is. R....	61¾
50 do.....b30	78¾	100 do.....b10	61¾
50 do.....b60	78¾	50 do.....b7	61¾
50 do.....s10	78¾	200 do.....b4	61¾
100 do.....s10	78¾	100 do.....at 10	61¾
50 do	78¾	100 do.....s30	61¾
50 do.....b60	78¾	50 do.....s60	61
50 Erie Railroad.....	13	50 do	61¾
250 do.....13¼		600 Mil. & Miss. R.....	12¾
100 do.....b30	13	112 Penn. Coal Co.....	81¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s..	84¾	50 Har. R. R. Pref..b7	39¾
10,000 do.....s60	84¾	400 do	39¾
3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	89¾	200 C. & R.I.R.R.bnwk.	61¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	83¾	50 do.....s60	61¾
1,000 Brooklyn C.W.L.	101	100 Erie Railroad.....	12¾
2,000 E. R. R. 4th M. Bs.	55	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.s10	45¼
17,000 E. R. R. C. Bds.,'71	37	50 Ill. Cen. R.R.....	69
3,000 H. Riv. R. R. 3d M.	75	50 do	68¾
100 Nor. and Wor. R.R.	31	50 do.....b60	68¾
50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co..	77	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.s30	69¾
70 do	76¾	25 do	69¾
200 do.....b3	77	50 do.....s10	69¾
600 N.Y.Cen.R.R...b60	78¾	75 do.....s3	69¼
400 do	78¾	100 Clev. & Tol. RR...s30	30¾
200 do.....b30	78¾	180 do	30¾
60 Harlem Railroad....	13		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

There was a partial increase in the amount of business done on the Stock Exchange to-day, but the general tone of the market was rather undecided. The transfers of the New-York Central were reopened, and a large amount of time contracts, which fell due during the closing and for the opening day, were settled up. The cash certificates for this purpose were not superabundant, but as no effort was attempted to render the deliveries difficult, the whole business of the day was easily accomplished. The stock was steady in price, between the figures 78⅞@78¼ ₱ cent. The last sales in the afternoon were at 78¼ ₱ cent. Some use is attempted to be made of the conference now going on at the St. Nicholas Hotel between the Presidents of the leading Roads, the ultimate result of which cannot be known for a day or two. The effect, if anything, is only to check, for the moment, free speculation for the rise, without depressing the price of Central, which is now considerably below the average of the past season. The shares of the Erie Company are dull at 12¾@13, and the unsecured Bonds of the Company sold down to 37 ₱ cent. The speculators against two of the Western Roads—Galena and Rock Island—pressed their sales to-day, and the opposite party gave these stocks no marked support. The decline effected was ¼@⅜ on Rock Island, and ⅜@⅝ on Galena; the former closing 61¼, the latter 69 ₱ cent. The other Western Roads were about the same as on Tuesday, but with a dull feeling in most descriptions. Harlem and Hudson River were a fraction weaker. The State Stock list was steady. The bid for the Federal Loan 102⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central Bonds firm; Illinois Central Construction ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower, and the shares ½@⅝ ₱ cent. down. There was quite a tumble this afternoon in Pacific Mail Shares of 2½ ₱ cent, closing 76 ₱ cent. from no explained cause. In Reading, the movement was first down to 48⅜ per cent., and subsequently upward to 49@49¼ ₱ cent. Panama steady at 115¾ @116 ₱ cent. The general market left off dull.

In Money affairs the market works easy for demand loans at from 4 to 5 ₱ cent., and steady for discounts at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Stock and Bill Brokers are not using a large amount of money this week on temporary employment, while the supply of mercantile bills is scarcely up to the wants of the Bank line. The Customs paid in Cash to day are $120,000. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $7,104,305—an increase for the week of $335,000.

The London Bank returns, last received, show the following movement, as between the guaranteed Capital and the sums due to Depositors:

	Capital.	Due Depositors.
Bank of England.....	$72,765,000	$108,040,000
Joint Stock Banks.....	19,860 000	197,915 000
Total,.....	$92,625,000	$305,955,000

In contrast with the above, the following figures of the New-York City returns, are presented:

Due to Depositors	$89 026,000
Guaranteed by Capital.....	68,040,000

The comparative figures, as between the sums due to Depositors and for circulation, and the Specie basis for the same, are as follows:

	London.	New-York.
Deposits.....	$305,955.000	$89,026,000
Circulation.....	54 995.000	7,776,000
Together.....	$360.950,000	$96,802,000
Against Specie.....	96,470.000	26,344,000
Pro rata of Specie.....	26¾ ₱ cent.	27¼ ₱ cent.

The Discount line of the London Joint Stock Banks *is tenfold their Capital Stock*. In New-York, the proportion is less than *twofold*. The former hold no Specie reserve and a very small *pro rata* of Bank of England Notes, which, by the law of the realm, are made a legal tender. The following is a list of the Joint Stock Banks of London and the proportion of Deposits in account which they hold to their own Capitals. We commend the latter to the consideration of the new lights on Currency at Clinton Hall who would like to confine the business of the New-York Banks to *once and a half* their capital. These gentlemen deem it an outrage no doubt that the Chemical Bank, on a capital of only $300,000 should command $2,136,000 on deposit, and lend thereon $2,035,000. They had best consult the figures of the Union Bank of London—one of the best on the list—where fifty millions are employed on a capital of only three millions!

	Capital.	Deposits.
Westminster.....	$5 000,000	$57,330,000
London Joint.....	3,000,000	46 840,000
Union.....	3,000,000	50.730,000
County.....	2,500,000	21,320,000
Commercial.....	1,500,000	4,510,000
City.....	1,500,000	8,750,000
London.....	1,500,000	6 505,000
Unity.....	880.000	535,000
Western.....	1,000.000	1 395.000
Total.....	$19,860,000	$197,915,000

The following is the last weekly return of the Bank movement at New-Orleans:

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 12.	LOANS. Feb. 5	SPECIE. Feb. 12.	SPECIE. Feb. 5.
Citizens' Bank..	5,216,968	$5,112,157	4,358,467	4,278,357
Canal Bank.....	1,548,989	1,512,078	1,340.299	1,260,251
Louisiana.....	3,414,602	3,325,179	2,993,294	2,798,971
Louisiana State.	5,369,437	5,032,404	4,554,920	4,746,640
Mech. & Trad...	1,126,966	997,947	533,054	563,993
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,709.986	1,717,827	713.256	635.365
Southern Bank.	156,543	174,516	402,744	512,785
Union Bank.....	1,370.071	1,373 437	667,866	533,685
Merchants' Bank	559,603	506,866	320,324	229,093
Crescent City...	1,211,289	1,120.390	288,473	247,605
Bank of America	918.791	936,817	528,402	545,298
Total.....	22,594.245	21,809,608	16,700,188	16 362,053
Increase...	$784,637		Increase...	$338,135

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 12.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 5.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 12.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 5.
Citizens' Bank...	4,061,570	3,876,955	6,104,568	6.024,074
Canal Bank.....	1,419,620	1,417,380	1,204,642	1,167,483
Louisiana.....	853,534	837,109	5,173,307	4,971,343
Louisiana State.	3,040,470	3,033,415	6,858,817	6,532,620
Mech. & Traders'	402,490	402,195	1,075 261	1,043,681
Bk. of N. Orleans	651 680	644,680	1,305,445	1,296,288
Southern Bank..	271,955	275,920	631,266	967.615
Union Bank.....	643,885	629,610	1,071,128	966,029
Merchants' Bank	368,665	366,685	676,902	541,700
Crescent City....	104,300	187,445	584,287	515,365
Bank of America	240,015	240,625	934,466	1,007,032
Total.....	12,148,174	11,913,009	25,710,089	24,763,231
Increase...	$235,165		Increase...	$946,858

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Feb. 12.	EXCHANGE. Feb. 5.	DUE DIST BANKS. Feb. 12.	DUE DIST BANKS. Feb. 5.
Citizens' Bank..	2 573,911	2,439,378	484,835	531,531
Canal Bank.....	1,773.494	1,866,522	200,340	214,577
Louisiana.....	991.058	1,136,973	681,003	625,023
Louisiana State..	1,237,167	1,076,434	260.097	293,312
Mech. and Trad..	698.957	772,304	27,891	29,560
Bk of N. Orleans	650,215	598,458	71,809	86,782
Southern Bank..	1,545,325	1,187,437	....	....
Union Bank.....	295,285	292,435	75,847	61,174
Merchants' Bank	161,670	219,407	39,570	65,870
Crescent City....	86,902	128,062	37,704	69,013
Bank of America	7,129	35,348	948	23,184
Total.....	9,680,213	9,747,755	1,880.044	2,000,058
Decrease....	67,542		Decrease....	120,014

The condensed quarterly return of the Banks of the State of New-York, to Dec. 18, 1858, is as follows:

NEW-YORK BANKS—DEC. 18, 1858.

	City Banks.	Country.	Total.
Discounts.....$	124,958,064	$67,191,959	$192,150,020
Overdrafts.....	54,437	342 893	397,330
Due by banks..	5,899,739	9 260,820	15,160,550
Real estate....	5,966.157	2,278,268	8,264,420
Specie.....	26,812,264	1,523 720	28,335,980
Cash items.....	17,205,082	1,231,885	18,436,967
Stocks.....	11,228,159	14,040,725	25,268,884
Bonds and mtgs	509,958	7,917,217	8,427,175
Bank notes.....	1,003.734	1,041,031	2,044,765
Do. suspended.	579	4,033	4,612
Expenses, etc..	921,749	1,181,677	2,103,426
Add for cents..		967	976
Total.....$	194,578,427	$106,023,228	$300,604,126
Capital.....	$68,019,585	$42,238,695	$110,258,480
Circulation.....	7,561,438	20,946,552	28,507,970
Profits.....	7,759,163	5.633,516	13,412,679
Due Banks.....	28,469.876	6,664,173	35.134,949
Due others.....	523.704	520 041	1,043,745
Due State.....	292,983	2,001,853	2.294,836